The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,434.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MAHRATTA, 742 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on the 18th January 1870, at noon.

Jan. 1870 | Jan. 1870
Leave Bombay ..... 18 | Leave Galle 26
" Ratnagherry ..... 19 | " Negapatam 28
" Vingorla ..... 19 | " Madras 31
" Carwar ..... 20 | February
" Mangalore ..... 21 | " Cocanada 2
" Cannanore ..... 22 | " Vizagapatam 3
" Calicut ..... 22 | " Bimlipatam 3
" Beypore ..... 22 | " Gopalpore 4
" Cochin ..... 23 | " False Point 5
" Tuticorin ..... 24 | Arrive Calcutta 6
" Colombo 25

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Nellicherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer on the 25th January, 1870, for Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

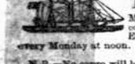
The steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on the 10th January 1870, at Noon.

Up. | Down.
Jan. | Jan.
Leave Bombay ..... 14 | Leave Bussorah 26
" Kurrachee ..... 18 | " Fao 28
" Gwadur ..... 19 | " Bushire 30
" Muscat ..... 20 | " Lingah ..... Feb. 1
" Bunder Abbas ..... 21 | " Bunder Abbas 3
" Lingah ..... 21 | " Muscat 5
" Bushire ..... 24 | " Gwadur 7
" Fao ..... 25 | " Kurrachee 9
Arrive Bussorah ..... 26 | Arrive Bombay 12

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

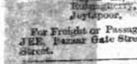


THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

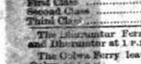
STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.



THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports on every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 p.m.

Tellicherry, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KEESAS-SEE, Bazar Gate Street, and for Cabin to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to | Rewas. | Dhurmtur. | Butchers Island and Oorun. | Oolwa.
Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A.
First Class ..... 2 0 | 3 0 | 2 0 | 3 0
Second Class ..... 0 12 | 1 0 | 0 8 | 1 0
Third Class ..... 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 4 | 0 8

The Bhurmtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 a.m., and Bhurmtur at 1 p.m.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 a.m., and Oolwa at 2 p.m.

Passes are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 9th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamer LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers. | Up Steamers.
Leave Bombay ..... Saturday | Leave Cochin ..... Friday.
" Ratnagherry ..... Sunday. | " Beypore ..... Saturday.
" Vingorla ..... " | " Calicut ..... "
" Goa ..... Monday. | " Tellicherry ..... "
" Cannanore ..... " | " Cannanore ..... Monday.
" Carwar ..... " | " Mangalore ..... Sunday.
" Compta ..... " | " Compta ..... Monday.
" Mangalore ..... Tuesday. | " Carwar ..... "
" Cannanore ..... Wednesday. | " Goa ..... Tuesday.
" Tellicherry ..... " | " Vingorla ..... "
" Calicut ..... " | " Ratnagherry ..... Wednesday
" Beypore ..... " | " Arrive Bombay ..... Thursday.
Arrive Cochin ..... Thursday. |

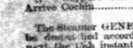
The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m.

For freight and passage apply to

NUSSERWANJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazzar Street, 10th January, 1870.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.



THE P. & O. S. N. Company will despatch the s. s. RENGAL (2185 tons and 405 H. P.) Captain C. N. Hickey, as an Extra Steamer to China, on FRIDAY, 14th instant.

For Freight apply to

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES,

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY for MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Rates.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of discharging at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamers.

Freight on Goods shipped in Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from any Company, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premium of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

| 1st Class. | 2nd Class.
To Aden ..... | £ 25 | £ 15
" Suez ..... | £ 40 | £ 22-10
" Port Said ..... | £ 42 | £ 24
" Marseilles ..... | £ 56 | £ 38

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,000 tons, Captain Rotard, will be despatched from Bombay about the 31st January, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

For further particulars, rates or Freight, &c., apply to

KINKLER, FREDERICK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 16th December, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail by the end of February 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offers.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1260, Burthen 1,4[illegible], Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEWART, & Co.

Bombay, 9th November 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Ratisbonne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th January.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship BERWICKSHIRE, from Singapore, are requested to send BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Rowin, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Also requested to send their Bills of Lading and Freights at the office of KURSONJEE NANSEY, Esq., Agent for the abovenamed ship, No. 57, Mody Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship SEA FLOWER, from Moulmein, are requested to send BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Thomas without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 3rd January 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee ..... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME

OF

THE GRAND

CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,

FOR

NATIVE GENTLEMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION (REDUCED FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.)

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 5 | Gallery ..... Rs. 2
Do. (three Tickets). " 12 | Pit ..... " 1
Stalls ..... " 3
Doors open at 6-30; Performance to commence at 7-0 prompt.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce WILL BE HELD on MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at 12 noon, at the offices of the Chamber, to elect a Chairman in the room of Mr. H. E. ASTLEY, proceeded to Europe.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 10th January 1870.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
9, RUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BASS & Co.'s PALE ALE, by CAMERON & SAUNDERS.

In Quarts ..... at Rs. 6 per single dozen.
In Pints ..... " 4 " "
In Casks containing 4 doz. qts... " 23 per cask.
" " 8 " pts... " 28 "

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT by CAMERON & SAUNDERS and by F. FRIEND & Co., in Pints.

In Quarts ..... at Rs. 6 per single dozen.
In Pints ..... " 4 " "
In Casks containing 4 doz. qts... " 23 per Cask.
" " 8 " pts... " 28 "

SHERRY WINE direct from Xeres.

To close consignment ..... at Rs. 15 per doz.

REAL OLD PORT WINE by direct importation from Oporto.

A pure and sound Wine, specially adapted for Invalids ..... at Rs. 24 per doz.

CLARET

Medoc Vieux in quarts ..... at Rs. 10 per doz.
Ditto ditto pints ..... " 6 "
St. Estephe ..... quarts ..... " 13 "
Margaux ..... quarts ..... " 16 "
5 per cent discount on taking 10 doz.

J. NEUBERG.

THE "VICTORESS" KITCHENER,

Adapted for burning any of the ordinary kinds of Coal, Dross, Wood, Charcoal, or Coke with and without Hot Water Attachments.

No. 6 ..... Rs. 80 each.
" 7 ..... " 100 "
" 8 ..... " 120 "
" 9 ..... " 140 "

These prices include all the necessary Cooking Utensils, Smoke Pipe and Elbow.

A separate charge for Hot Water Attachment with No. 8 only.

J. NEUBERG.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

Burton's Vikram and the Vampire; or Tales of Hindu Devilry ..... Rs. 5 12
Mountain, Loch, and Glen. Small edition 26 4
Murray's Handbook of France. New edition 7 8
Turner's Celebrated Landscapes 26 4
Two Centuries of Song, illustrated 7 8
Hutchinson on Dog Breaking 5 12
Æsop's Fables. Illustrated by Ernest Griset 13 4
Watson's Modern Practice of American Machinists and Engineers 5 12
The Amateur Mechanic's Workshop 3 12
The Violoncello: how to Hold, Straddle, Paddle, and Skedaddle 25 illustrations 2 4
Loch's Narrative of Events in China, 1860 ..... 5 12
The Rebel Dr. Petit St. Jean; a Gascon Story 6 11
Lockyer's Volcanoes and Earthquakes, cheap edition 3 12
Gladstone's Speeches 1 4
Charet's Craft and Royal Arch Masonry, with lock 32 0
Cavendish on Whist 2 4
Hood's Rules of Rhyme 1 8
Doyle's Adventures of Brown, Jones, and Robinson 13 4
Hills on Bandaging 2 4
Tilt's Uterine Therapeutics 5 12
Wood Works for the Young, handsomely bound 4 12
Tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales in the East 13 4
Tennyson's Shorter Poems. Illustrated morocco 20 0
Haslett's Architect's Guide 3 8
Stanley's Westminster Abbey. New edition 13 4
McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary 40 0
Eastlake's Hints on Household Taste in Furniture, Upholstery, &c. 11 4
Dalzel's Illustrated Goldsmith 6 12
Dunlop's Midnight Sky, with 32 Star Maps 5 12
Broom's Commentaries on the Laws of England 36 0
on Common Law 18 0
Constitutional Law 20 0
Legal Maxims 20 0
Hanney's Almanac 1870 ..... 1 8
Street's Gothic Architecture in Spain. New edition 18 12
Elliott on the Races of the N. W. Provinces of India 22 8
Demmin's Weapons of war. 2,000 illustrations 7 8
Froude's History of England. Vols. 11 and 12 ..... 22 8
Pritchard's Administration of India, 1850 to 1868 ..... 13 4
Reed's Our Ironclad Ships 7 0
Whittaker's Almanack 1870 ..... 1 0
The Wood Nymph. By Hans Andersen 1 8
The Sheepshank's Gallery, with autotypes of 20 of the best pictures 26 4
The Lady of Lathara; Life and Letters of Charlotte de la Tremeille, Countess of Derby 8 12
Irving's Sketch Book, illustrated by 120 engravings 13 4
Les poetes Francais du Dixneuvieme Siecle 6 12
The New School History of England, from Early Writers and National Records 3 4
Swire's Greater Britain 3 12
Hodges' Boys' Annual 11 4
Kemble's Shakespere Readings. 3 Vols. 11 4
Macaulay's England and Essays. 3 Vols, tree calf 26 4
Smiles' The Huguenots 3 12
George Cruickshank's Table Book—100 plates 10 0
Omnibus—10 plates 3 4
Kennedy's Hospitalism 3 4
Blackburn's Normandy Picturesque 10 0
Tomkin's and Lemon's Commentaries of Gains on Roman Law 17 0
Ure's Outlines of Chemistry 4 12
Williams's Law of Executors and Administrators 47 0
Sale's Koran 4 12
Lane's Arabian Nights, 3 vols 20 0
Wheeler's History of India. Vol. I 11 4
Vol. 2 ..... 13 4
Archbold's Criminal Pleading and Evidence 20 0
Spenser's Poetical Works 3 4
Ogilvie's Students' English Dictionary 6 0
Cavalry Sword and Carbine Exercise 0 10
Smith's Legal Forms in Common Use 2 4
Davidson's Railways of India 10 0
Grisel's Grotesque, cloth gilt 3 12
Norie's Navigation 10 0
Boy's Favourite Holiday Book 3 12
Every Boy's Own Book 3 8
Atchley's Engineers' and Contractors' Estimate and Price Book 13 4
" " 5 12
Warren's Ten Thousand a Year. 2 vols 3 12
Murray's Knapsack Guide to Italy 3 12
Adam's Tales upon Texts 3 8
DeQuincey's Confessions of an Opium Eater 7 12
Carpenter's Manual of Physiology 10 0
Baillie's Mahomedan Law, pt. 2, Shia 7 12
Smith's Manual of Equity 7 12

LETTS'S DIARIES.

LOLIO, 8 in. by 12½.

No. 31.—One day on each page ..... Rs. 8 12
32.—Two days on a page ..... " 7 8
33.—Six days on a page ..... " 3 8

QUARTO, 7½ by 9½.

No. 1.—One day on a page ..... " 6 1
2B.—Two days on a page, divided perpendicularly ..... " 4 12
3.—Three days on a page ..... " 7 8
32.—Ditto Dr. and Cr. ..... " 5 0
OCTAVO, 4½ by 7½.

No. 8.—One day on a page ..... " 4 0
10.—Three days on a page ..... " 2 8
11.—Ditto no Sundays ..... " 2 8

SMALL EDITIONS.

No. 12.—Three days on a page ..... " 2 0
13.—Ditto no Sundays ..... " 1 8
14.—Three days on a page, 7½ by 3 ..... " 2 0
15.—Ditto no Sundays ..... " 1 8

TRACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee ..... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TUESDAY, 11th JANUARY, 1870.

First Night of

BUCKSTONE'S GREAT DRAMA,

THE GREEN BUSHES.

Act 1st.
Ireland, on the Galway Coast ..... 1745.
Act 2nd.
America, Valley of the Mississippi ..... 1747.
Act 3rd.
Ireland—The Hill of Howth, Dublin City ..... 1748.

NEXT PERFORMANCE

THURSDAY, 13th JANUARY, 1870.

RESERVED SEATS to be had of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.

WINES & SPIRITS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
1, Oak Lane, Fort.

Brandy, Hennessy's ..... per doz. Rs. 22 0
Do. Martell's ..... " " 22 8
Do. Finet Ombilon ..... " " 22 0
Claret, Easy-Cannon ..... " " 14 0
" " ..... " " 12 3
Do. St. Estephe ..... " " 12 3
Vermouth Noilly Pratt ..... " " 15 0

New supplies shortly expected by Amanda, Atlantique, Moraeley, Comete.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 11, Humbum Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

NEW BOOKS AND MUSIC, EXPECTED BY TO-DAY'S MAIL.

Squarey's Administration of Chloroform ..... Rs. 0 10
Gill's Chemistry for Schools 2 14
Robinson Crusoe, Illustrated by Griset 4 12
Leigh Hunt's Tale for a Chimney Corner 0 14
Gladstone's Speeches 0 14
Cornhill Magazine. Vol. 20 ..... 4 12
Elliot's Range of North-West Provinces of India. 2 Vols. 22 8
Child's Own Book. New Edition 3 12
Our Ocean Highways 3 12
Gutch's Scientific Register, 1870 ..... 2 4
Acton on Prostitution. New Edition 7 8
Christmas Number, Chambers's Journal ..... " 1 14
Coote's Ball Room Dancing 0 10
Cavalry Regulations 2 0
Mackray's Canine Song Book 0 10
Convent Life 1 4
Roger's How to Speak Hindustani 1 0

NEW SONGS AND MUSIC.

Song.—Do they miss me at Home 1 4
——— Father's Come Home 1 8
——— Mother kissed me in my Dream 2 0
——— Maggie's Secret 2 0
——— Maud's Welcome 2 0
——— Won't You tell Me why, Robin? 1 8
——— Remember, Love 1 8
Waltz.—Golden Tresses 2 0
Galop.—Fairy 2 0
Duet.—Maid in the Kitchen 2 0
——— Folly and Fashion 2 0
——— Happy Fisherman 2 0
——— Love and Pride 2 0
——— Very Suspicious 2 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cartes de Visite of Actresses, colored ..... each 1 4
Pen Mending Machines, Iron ..... " 0 6
" Ebony ..... " 4 8
Carte de Visite Albums—one to a page—holds 50 Photos ..... " 10 0
" " two " 100 " ..... " 24 0
" " four " 200 " ..... " 35 0
Cartes de Visite for 1st leaf of an Album, colored ..... " 1 4
FOR SALE.—Plan of Tounger Hill, mounted on rollers ..... " 4 0
" " " in book form ..... " 4 0

Bombay, 6th Jan. 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1867.

LIME & LEMON JUICE.

INVALUABLE IN WARM CLIMATES.

The Act requires that all Lime and Lemon Juice supplied to Merchant Ships shall have been previously tested and certified of good quality by a Government Inspector, to be fortified with fifteen per cent. of proof spirits.

The undermentioned Commanders of Vessels, MacDougall Brothers supply their Agents at various ports with Lime Juice, packed as required by the Act, with *full directions for use*.

The Maximum allowance for each man is 1 oz. per diem after a ship shall have left port ten days. Each bottle, containing an imperial quart, will suffice one man for 36 to 40 days.

| Cash. | Credit.
| Rs. as. | Rs. as.
Imperial Quarts ..... each | 2 3 | 2 8
Do. do. ..... per doz. | 22 0 | 26 0

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SUPERIOR NOTE PAPERS

Adapted to fold once with the

NEW SQUARE ENVELOPES.

| Cash. | Credit.
| Rs. a. | Rs. a.
POST OCTAVO (7 by 4½ inches) per packet of 5 Quires. | 2 0 | 2 4
Envelopes to match, per hundred only, sufficient for 1 post Octavo ..... | 1 8 | 1 12
ALBEIT (6¾ by 3¾ inches), per packet ..... | 1 14 | 2 0
Envelopes to match, per hundred ..... | 1 6 | 1 8
QUEEN'S (5¾ by 3¾ inches), per packet ..... | 1 10 | 1 14
Envelopes to match, per hundred ..... | 1 4 | 1 6
PRINCE'S (6 by 3 inches, SQUARE), per packet ..... | 1 12 | 2 0
Envelopes to match, per hundred ..... | 1 6 | 1 8
PRINCESS'S (5 by 3¾ inches, SQUARE) per packet ..... | 1 6 | 1 8
Envelopes to match, per hundred ..... | 1 4 | 1 6

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.—Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. beg to announce that they have received instructions to offer to public competition, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, and on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 17th and 18th (unless previously disposed of by private treaty), the undermentioned House and Landed Property, subject to the claim of the first mortgagee.

Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. invite the attention of investors to this very valuable property.

On the 15th January, instant.

Land situate at Mahim, in the Island of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 842, containing by admeasurement 5,430 square yards or the eabouts, bounded towards the east by a public road, towards the west by the out-Jaghire of Joseph De Cruz, towards the north by the property of one Sudanund Gunputjee, and towards the south by the property of one Succaram Wittoba.

On the 17th January, instant.

Inam land situate at Parell, containing by admeasurement 34,500 square yards or thereabouts, bounded towards the east partly by the property of Hormanjee, Esq., and in other part by the property of Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., towards the west by the Parell Road, toward the north by property of Jehangheer Nicholson, Esq., and towards the south by a road leading to Lowjee Castle.

And on the 18th January, instant.

Land situate at Byramjee Hormjee Lane or Street, on the west side thereof, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 93 square yards or thereabouts, bounded towards the east by the said Byramjee Hormjee Lane, towards the west by the property of Mottebai, widow of the late Jehanghier Nusserwanjee Wadia, Esq., towards the north by the property of one Sudasew Wishwanath, and towards the south by the property of the late Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, Esq., together with the messuage thereon, assessed under No. 10.

The land above described will be divided into building plots and offered for sale in lots, particulars whereof and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Office of Mr. SHAMRAO PANDURANG Meadow Street, Solicitor, Fort, and the Offices of the Auctioneers,

Hummum Street, Fort. HEERALALL & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. JOHNSTONE has ceased to be the MANAGER of the BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY, and Mr. F. BURDETT has appointed in his place, and is authorized to sign all Bills, etc.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S

Mysteriously Grand Scientific

ENTERTAINMENT.

Particulars in a few days.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

WITH reference to the Notice under date the 10th of August, 1869, that the business will still continue to be received by the undersigned on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorised by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but that such business will be returned on 1st January 1870 should no constitution or arrangements with another Company be not carried out."

NOTICE is hereby given, that Vice-Chancellor James, upon the application of the Official Liquidators, has extended the time within which the Policy-holders of the Albert Life Assurance Company who may have paid their premiums since the 14th of August last, may elect to have such premiums returned to them in full from the 1st of January to the 30th of March next.

D. McL. SLATER,
Official Liquidator.

Bombay, 1st January 1870. For Official Liquidators.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

"Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY commenced BUSINESS at No. 22 Apollo Street, as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, and have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in INDIA for

Messrs. PLATT BROTHERS & Co., Machinists, Oldham.

Messrs. HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, &c., Bolton.
Messrs. DANIEL ADAMSON & Co., Boiler Makers, &c., Newton.
Messrs. MAYBURY, MATTHEWS & Co., Hoop Iron Makers, Manchester.
Messrs. SYREY, SEARLES & Co., Cannon Steel Works, Sheffield.

Orders are now prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS for every description of COTTON MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS and MILL STORES.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1870.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China, Calcutta, Madras, | Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, | New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can select [illegible] than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS of the LIQUEURS and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them. Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

| Qts. | Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded ..... | per doz. | per doz.
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule, ... | " | Rs. 30 0 | Rs. 16 0
Chateau Leoville, Blue capsule, ... | " | 25 0 | " 14 0
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule, ... | " | 22 0 | " 12 0
Chateau Larose, Yellow capsule, ... | " | 18 8 | " 10 8
St. Julien, Green capsule, ... | " | 17 0 | " 9 0
Medoc, Red capsule ..... | " | 15 8 | " 9 0
Medoc, White capsule, ... | " | 15 8 | " 8 0
Sauterne, Red capsule, ... | " | 22 0 | " 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded ..... Rs. 32 0 Rs. 17 0
" ditto ..... " 30 0 " 16 0
Macon, ditto ..... " 21 0 " —
Chablis, ditto ..... " 22 0 " —

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry ..... Labelled ..... Rs. 74 0
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil, " ..... " 36 0 Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil " ..... " 32 0 " 17 0
Good Sparkling, { Silver Foil for Ball purposes } " ..... " 27 0 " 14 0

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded ..... Rs. 36 to 19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil ..... " 32 " 17 8
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner ..... " 34 " —
" " Braunesberg ..... " 25 " —
Hock, " Johannisberger ..... " 34 " —
" " Forster Hamtaler ..... " 26 " 14 0
" " Rudesheimer ..... " 26 " 14 0
" " Hochheimer ..... " 23 " 12 8

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

| Cash. | Credit.
| Rs. as. | Rs. as.
Amontillado, very choice, full flavored, rich, pale ..... | | | 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, rich, pale ..... | | | 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry ..... | | | 22 0
do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate ..... | | | 22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate ..... | | | 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine ..... | | | 18 0
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine ..... | | | 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Cask ..... | | | 15 0
Madeira, East India (one voyage) very choice ..... | | | 33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.) | Qts. | Pts.
A 1.—Old Crusted, choice ..... Rs. 36 0 | —
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity ..... " 30 0 | —
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature ..... " 24 8 | 14
Red seal—a good quality Wine ..... " 18 0 | —

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1862, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with same shaped, Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose:—

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule ..... Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule ..... " 28
Cognac, Pale, White capsule ..... " 26
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality Do.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

NOTHING doing in the Market. The brokers are at present engaged in settling their differences. Land shares are declining. Spinning shares have been enquired for.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value of do.	Paid up.	Last dividend	Names.	Cash Rs. a. per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p. ct.	Agra Bank	120
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
10,000	500	all	8 pct.	Ditto of Bombay New	615
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Ins. Issue	180
5,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,550
20,000	250	all	8 pct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & Ins China	230
40,000	100	all	8 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	160
37,000	250	125	4 do.	National Bank of India	135
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,475
10,000	1,000	all	Rs. 40	Elphinstone Land	385
10,500	1,000	400	11-14	Do. New	605
8,000	150	all	Nil	Free Land & Pier Co. Ld	160
2,000	5,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	980
5,000	2,000	1,4	Nil	Fort Canning	270

PRESS COMPANIES.

120	5,000	3,850	35 pc.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,275
300	3,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Karachee	615
250	500	350	6 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	450
	12,000	1,000	20 pc.	Apollo Press Co.	8,400
300	900	all	87 5 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,175
200	500	all	80 pc.	Do. New	535
601	1,000	all	87 5 do.	Colaba Press Co.	2,050
350	2,000	all		East India Press Co.	1,150
150	9,000	all	100 p.	Fort Press Co.	9,400
300	5,000	1,875		Framji Cowasji Press	300
200	2,000	all	20 p.	Highnadic Press Co.	800
2,000	5,000	2,000	100 pc.	Karrachee Press Co.	800
1,500	1,000	all		Mofos. Press & Sons	240
125	2,500	all	80 p.	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
225	2,250	700	200 pc.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,050
150	2,000	all		Universelly Press Co.	1,500

For shares for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

			p.c	d.	
...	£5	100	1.5	do.	G. I. P. Railway consolidated Stock
...	£5	100	1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares
...	£	10	1.5	do.	Do.
...	£10	1,000	do.		B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
...	£15	100	5.1	do.	Do. New Shares

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

400	2,000	1,100	50	Albert Mills Co.
200	2,500	all	90 p.c.	Alliance Spinning
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay
300	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Bunder Road
200	500	all	...	Bunder Mills
999	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning
200	2,000	all	15 p.c.	Great Eastern
200	1,000	all	15 60	Manockji Petit's
2,500	2,500	all	...	Oriental
1,000	2,500	2,250	...	Royal

MISCELLANEOUS.

2,500	1,000	150	pc.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation
1,000	all	400		Mazagon Dock Co.
300	3,000	200	9	Karrachee Landing and Shipping Company
90	all	Nil		Tramway & Co.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION

Number of Shares.	Nominal value of do.	Date of Liquidation.	Names.	Cash Rs. a. per Share.
500	50	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	50
25	1,000	do.	Do. China	85
200	25	Sept. '67	Bday Trdg. & Bnkg	6
200	25	30 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '69	Central Bank	25
...	...	...	East India Bank's	15—16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	7
100	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 7/16d.
London Banks	2 months' sight	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits	2 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	2 Do. do.	1s. 0 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Oudeh	At sight	100 par.
Madras	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Ceylon	60 Do. do.	99½

CALCUTTA.

(From TOOLMIN & Co.'s WEEKLY CIRCULAR, Jan. 4.)

The Christmas Holidays have passed off splendidly. The noble Viceroy has entertained H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh and his other distinguished guests in a right royal style, and passed in grandeur anything ever hitherto witnessed in India during the British rule; and the citizens of Calcutta have assisted in doing honour to their Sailor Prince in a most magnificent manner.

The advent of another new year has to be recorded, and so far as the shipment of Calcutta produce is concerned, it is enough to wish that 1870 may, on the whole, be equally as successful a year for shippers as its predecessor 1869.

Exchange on London has declined an 1th to 1/16thd during the week, and closes with a still further downward tendency.

Freights to Great Britain have advanced 1s. 6d. per ton generally and 2s. 6d. per ton for Jute, owing to a more active demand for tonnage, and further rises are not improbable that a further rise may be established at about 20, ensuing week. The enforced tonnage is now [illegible] tons.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 2nd January, 1870.

	Rs. a. p.
Open 962 Miles.	
Coaching	1,12,295 11 0
Merchandize	2,47,905 11 9
Electric Telegraph	1,495 10 0
Earth Trains	3,403 4 0
Total Rs.	3,65,150 15 10
Corresponding week last year upon 874 Miles. Total Rs.	3,86,708 0 2
Decrease.	21,539 0 4

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 8.

Wavell, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from England.
Balfour, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from Madras.
Heathcliff, Captain, 90th Regiment, on leave, from Mhow.
Addison, Brigade-General, Staff, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 8.

Snow, Captain, Punjaub Infantry, on private affairs, to England.
Kay, Captain, R. F. Punjaub Light Field Battery, on private affairs, to England.
Clark, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on sick certificate, to England.
Fisher, Lieutenant, 7th Hussars, on private affairs, to England.
Lewis, Captain, 3rd Regiment, on duty, to Aden.
Lowndes, Lieutenant, 43rd Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.
Balfour, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Nagpore.
Wrasser, Captain, 18th Bengal N. I., on furlough, to England.
Daniel, Colonel, 5th Regiment M. N. I., on duty, to Hyderabad, (Deccan).
Anderson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Bangalore.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Jan 5.)

Twenty months' furlough to Europe, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, is granted to Mr. Alexander Shakespear, Commissioner of the 5th Division, Benares, with effect from the 7th March next, or subsequent date.

Mr Joseph Sladen, Superintendent, Dehra Doon, is appointed to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 1st Grade, at Bareilly, but will cont nue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Azimgurh.

Mr. Hercules Grey Rose, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade, at Bareilly, is appointed to be Superintendent of Dehra Doon.

Furlough to Europe for two years, with effect from the 1st April next or subsequent date, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave, is granted to Mr. Henry Robert Clarke, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Moozuffernuggar.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—7TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. Nominal
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. "
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£1 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Oil bulk	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 0d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. Nominal.
Havre	Coffee	Nominal
Gravesend	Sloops	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 10s. 0d
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 75 to 80 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		4 Rs. 7 to 8 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		Gunnies per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Baroda (s)	Macnamara	Calcutta, Dec. 29.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dumy	Coast and Goa, Jan. 6.
9	Columbian (s)	Hyde	Suez, Dec. 26.
	James Bunnell	Mackey	Clyde, August 24.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Elizabeth	Owen	Rangoon.
	Attila	Green	Galle
	Letitia	Nacoda	Zanzibar.
	H. M. S. Earl Canning	Tolpet	Aden.
	China (s)	Stewart	Aden and Suez.
	Oriental Outre (s)	Teasdale	Malabar Coast.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Out-h.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship Glenlora, Edwards, to Rangoon.
Ship Belgade, Norie, to Ceylon and Colombo.

The steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Coast and Goa, began to load yesterday.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of January 3, has the following:—

ARRIVALS—Steamers Glenartney, (B.), C. J. Felton, Hongkong 21st, and China, B. D. Rodger, Hongkong 21st December.

DEPARTURES.—Ship Daphne.

Passengers per Glenartney—J. Brown.

Passengers per China, from Hongkong—Miss Rodger, Miss Porter, Mr. Lamb, Mr. C. Nickels, Mr. S. Byramjee, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Earl and servants, Miss Anthoney.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS—January 3rd, Surat, P. and O. S., H. H. Greaves, Surat; January 3rd, Rhadamanthus s.s. ——— Bombay; Southern Queen, ——— Bombay.

DEPARTURES—January 4th, E. plumber, s.s. ——— Calcutta; Passengers arrived via Ellore—Mr. and Mrs O'Grady and 2 children, Mr. Mosley, Mr. G. H. Parker and Captain Kilgour.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 15th Jan., at 2 P.M.; the after-pp ket at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an Anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

No. 2083 of 1869-70.

CONVOCATION for CONFERRING DEGREES.—A Convocation for conferring Degrees will be holden in the Town Hall, on TUESDAY, 11th January 1870, at 5 P.M.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Bombay, 3rd January 1870. University Registrar.

No. 2084 of 1869-70.

SENATE.

MEMBERS of the Senate who intend to be present at the Convocation on the 11th, are requested to send their Cards to the Registrar on or before MONDAY next, the 10th instant.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Bombay, 3rd January 1870. University Registrar.

No. 2086 of 1869-70.

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1. Academic costume will be worn at the admission to Degrees, which will take place in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 11th January 1870, at 5 P.M.

2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official costume, or uniform, may appear in the Academic dress of their own Universities, or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's scarf of the University of Bombay.

3. Other Fellows will wear the Fellow's gown and scarf of the University of Bombay. The head-dress of the European Fellows is a College cap.

4. Gowns and scarfs of the University will be given for use on this occasion to applicants entitled to receive them, according to the order in which their names occur in the list of subscriptions for the use of costumes.

5. Messrs. Watson and Co., Robe-Makers to the University, will provide the Academic costume of any University which Fellows of the University of Bombay are entitled to wear.

6. A Graduate or Candidate for a Degree may have the use of a Gown for one occasion on prepayment of Rs. 10.

By order,
JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 3rd January 1870.

* Ex. Gr. Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers.

No. 2087 of 1869-70.

CONVOCATION of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY for CONFERRING DEGREES
TUESDAY, 11TH JANUARY 1870.

1.—CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES and GRADUATES, are required to be in the DURBAR ROOM, TOWN HALL, at 3 P.M. precisely, to robe and have their places assigned them.

2.—The Senate are requested to be in the Durbar Room by a quarter past 4 o'clock.

3.—Visitors should alight from their carriages either at the steps on the West side of the Town Hall or under the North Porch of the Town Hall.

4.—Seats will be reserved for ladies, and gentlemen accompanying ladies, near the University seats, that is, fronting the statue of Mountstuart Elphinstone.

5.—Other gentlemen will take their seats behind those reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying ladies.

6.—The Procession will be formed in the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University will enter the Hall, when all present will RISE AND REMAIN STANDING until the Vice-Chancellor has taken his seat.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

I—FELLOWS
(In pairs.)
Juniors first.

II.—EX-OFFICIO FELLOWS, MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT, MEMBERS OF COUNCIL, & BISHOPS,
(In Pairs.)
Educational Officers; Members of the Legislative Council
Judges of the High Court;
Members of Council; Bishop; Chief Justice.

III.—UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.
BOARD OF ACCOUNTS,
REGISTRAR.
SYNDICS.
(In Pairs.)
Civil Engineering, Medicine, Law and Art.
DEANS.
Civil Engineering, Medicine, Law and Art.
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

7.—The Vice-Chancellor, and Fellow of the University having taken their seats in front of the statue of Mountstuart Elphinstone, then will follow on behalf of each Candidate for a Degree—
The Supplication by the Dean of the Faculty in which he graduates;
The passin of a Grace by the Senate for his Admission to the Degree;
His Presentation by the Dean to the Vice-Chancellor;
His Admission to the Degree by the Vice-Chancellor.

8.—After which the Registrar will make Declaration of the Degrees conferred.

8.—The Registrar will read a Report by the Syndicate of the proceedings of the University during the past year.

9.—The Vice-Chancellor will deliver an Address.

10.—The Vice-Chancellor will dissolve the Convocation.

11.—The RETIRING PROCESSION.—The Assembly will RISE AND REMAIN STANDING until the retiring procession of the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows has left the Hall.

By order,
JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

3rd January 1870.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that an ASSEMBLY will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, the 11th January, at the house on Malabar Hill lately occupied by Mr. Pigott, kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee by Mr. Kemsejee Nair.

H. J. STOCK, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

Marine Lines, 5th January 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[£2 CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

PERCIVAL—January 8th, at Bombay, the wife of E. H. Percival, Esq., of a daughter.

SOUTER—January 8th, at Breach Candy, Bombay, the wife of Mr. Frank Souter, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

AERS—January 6th, at Matharpacady, Mazagon District, William Crawford, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Geo. Aers, aged 5 days.

MUNRO—January 2nd, at Kotree, Sind, of acute bronchitis, Captain Hector Munro, 19th Bengal Royal Artillery.

WATSON—January 8th, at Jail Road, Bombay, Elizabeth Charlotte, the beloved wife of Mr. James Watson, aged 41 years, 6 months, and 28 days, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ASHLEY—December 20th, at Heidelberg, Germany, the wife of Atherton E. Ashley, Esq., of a daughter.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

FYFE—BARRY—January 1st, at the Old Mission Church, by the Rev. K. C. Stuart, B.A., William Crichton Fyfe, to Mary Anne Barry.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

WILLIAMS—December 20th, at Mysore, the wife of Captain J. M. Williams, Executive Engineer, Mysore Division, of a son.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1870.

MR. MILL, in his *Essay on Liberty*, contends that the advocacy of error ought to be tolerated, if only for this reason, that it compels men who know the truth to keep their intellectual faculties bright and sharp, and be always ready to give a reason for the faith that is in them. So, even the most thorough-going Free Traders owe a debt of gratitude to the revivalists whose writings and speeches have once more raised the ghost of Protection, and provoked a fresh justification of the principles of that commercial policy which, since the conclusion of the French Treaty in 1860, has been accepted without discussion in England as perfect and immutable. The too often unintelligent repetition of the familiar maxims of Free Trade has perforce given way to carefdl explanation of the arguments by which the modern system of political economy was first recommended to popular favour, and which are still powerful to crush old fallacies about reciprocity and the balance of trade.

The controversy has now gone on long enough to show what can be said on either side; and no answer has been attempted, as none indeed could be given, to the question put by the Free Traders. If other countries do us harm by shutting our goods out from their markets, shall we improve our position by shutting their goods out from our markets? If the Americans already put prohibitory duties on English cotton and iron goods, and the French follow suit next year by reverting to the tariff that was modified by the Commercial Treaty, will it mend matters for the English to retaliate by imposing duties which would raise the price to consumers in England of American corn or French wines and silks? But, admitting the conclusiveness of this reply on the general merits of the case, must we at the same time deny that there is the slightest shadow of foundation for the complaints made regarding the injurious effect of the French Treaty in particular on English industry? It is commonly urged—"Oh! while some traders in England declare they are ruined by French competition, other traders in France attribute their decay to English competition, so it is plain that neither party has had the advantage in the bargain." But such a defence raises at once the objection, that the Treaty may possibly have been a mistake for both countries, having brought certain evils, and conferred only doubtful benefits, on either France or England. To take the case of our own country, what has the Treaty done for us? Undeniably, clocks and silk dresses and *vin ordinaire* are cheaper now in England than they were ten years ago; but, on the other hand, it is alleged that a large number of Englishmen formerly employed in these trades have been thrown out of work and reduced to a state of pauperism. What does it profit the consumer, then, if he saves a little money in buying wines or silks, and is called upon to pay away as much more out of the other pocket for the relief of the poor? Would his condition have been worse if things had remained as they were, and claret had never been so cheap or the poor-rate so high? Fanatical free-traders forget that that abstraction of theirs—the consumers—is made up of a number of small producers, and that the whole community suffers when a variety of native industries are suddenly destroyed in order to lower the prices of articles of consumption. Where the food of the people is concerned, no doubt the sacrifice of monopolies should be made immediately and at all hazards. But it is questionable whether the ultimate good to be gained by the admission duty-free of articles of luxury of foreign manufacture can outweigh the sufferings caused to the native population during the state of transition in which the capital and workmen suddenly bereft of protection are engaged in seeking some new occupation. It is easy to say, that, if any industry cannot stand competition, it ought to perish for the good of the country at large, since it is only a mistaken and unprofitable application of national wealth and labour, which in the long run must find more suitable employment. But Adam Smith himself, in speaking of restraints upon importation, allows that "the undertaker of a great manufacture, who, by the home market being suddenly laid open to the competition of foreigners, should be obliged to abandon his trade, would no doubt suffer very considerably. That part of his capital which had usually been employed in purchasing materials and in paying his workmen might, with ut much difficulty, perhaps find another employment. But that part of it which was fixed in work-houses (factories) and in the instruments of trade, would scarce be disposed of without considerable loss. The equitable regard, therefore, to his interest, requires that changes of this kind should never be introduced suddenly, but slowly, gradually, and after a very long warning." The transfer of skilled labour from one employment to other is also by no means easy, even in prosperous times, now that Trades' Unions have established monopolies for different descriptions of labour throughout England. And, in times of adversity, when a declining trade is constantly narrowing the field for the profitable employment of capital and labour, the removal of protective duties on native manufactures which can only flourish with their aid must create increased distress and discontent among the population. Now, the distinct charge brought by the revivalists against the French Treaty is, that its ill effects only began to be felt—for no trade dies without struggling for a year or two, even against overwhelming competition—when the general trade of the country was smitten as it were with a blight by the collapse of enterprize and speculation, consequent on the close of the American war. The demand for those goods in which we excel all other nations, fell off at the very time when fresh capital and labour, driven out of less profitable industries by foreign competition, were pressing for employment in the cotton and iron trades; so that the Treaty may fairly be said to have aggravated the miseries of the people.

There may be much exaggeration in this view of the consequences of the French Treaty; and, in any case, it is clear we should gain nothing now by abrogating the Treaty, and closing one of the best foreign markets for our coal and iron and cotton goods, in the forlorn hope of benefiting the glovers and ribbon manufacturers and watchmakers, who complain that the admission of French goods has taken the bread out of their mouths. The Treaty was a surprise in France; it may have been a blunder in England. It bound us down to abolish a number of duties all at once to please a foreign nation, instead of having regard only to the circumstances of our own people, and advancing steadily, but step by step, in a course of policy shaped out by ourselves, and leading to the final adoption of a [illegible] system of Free Trade. Acting independently, we should have removed the duties on French products one by one, without causing serious inconvenience to any class of the community. Under the obligations of the Treaty, we sacrified all these duties together, to the dismay and grievous injury of large bodies of English traders, for the sake of receiving from France in compensation a boon which may be withdrawn next year. It is not likely that her experience of the working of this Treaty will induce England to abandon Free Trade; but it will, we may hope, put an end to the system (in itself condemned by pure political economists) of trying to advance the interests of the country by means of Treaties of Commerce.

As at present arranged His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald will land in Bombay on the morning of the 20th January, and will be received at the bunder, we believe, by the heads of departments.

MR. A. F. BROWN, of Messrs. Parry and Co., has been elected president of the board of directors of the Bank of Madras for the current year in succession to the Honorable W. R. Arbuthnot.

IT is expected that the Governor of Madras and his councillors will pass April. May and June of this year, and three months every year on the Neilgherries. The arrangement requires the sanction of the Government of India, and that sanction is confidently looked for.

THE interesting account of the Fancy Ball at Calcutta, which we copied from the "Englishman," was marred by one important omission. The Honorable Augustus Fortunatus Bellasis, our readers will be pleased to learn, was present on the occasion, costumed as "Lord John Bellasis of Worlaby."

WE regret to announce the death of Surgeon Major Pirie, of the Bombay Medical Department. The remains of the deceased officer were interred in the Colaba Cemetry on Saturday afternoon, a party from the 22nd Regiment N. I. accompanying them to the grave. The regimental band also went, and on this account did not play on the Esplanade in the evening as it had announced it would.

THE "Pioneer" expresses the opinion that Sir Bartle Frere's plan for relieving New Zealand's want with India's superfluity is not calculated to answer its end. The loan of a regiment of Goorkhas, and another of Sikh Pioneers, complete under their own officers, would, our contemporary thinks, precisely and effectually do what the New Zealand colonists want done. "The truth is," he adds, "that Sir Bartle Frere's schemes are apt to be wild and ill-considered. Read his minute on the occupation of Quettah, or still worse, his memorandum on the probable railway traffic of Scinde—one of the most extravagant documents ever penned!"

THE OVERLAND COTTON TRADE.

MESSRS. BLAY AND MACKINTOSH, in their freight circular of Saturday, place before their constituents some statistics which will interest the Bombay public generally. We append it. It shows the entire number of bales of cotton shipped overland during the past year by the steamers of the P. & O. Co., and Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company:—

Ports.	P. and O. Co. Jan. to June. Bales.	P. and O. Co. July to Dec. Bales.	B. and B. S. S. Co. Jan. to June. Bales.	B. and B. S. S. Co. July to Dec. Bales.	Totals. Bales.
Barcelona	300	255	68	—	1,363
Genoa	625	215	4,326	—	5,166
Havre	1,114	2,220	1,928	100	4,362
Liverpool	3,178	42,254	24,116	37,855	107,403
London	160	40	50	—	250
Marseilles	1,304	210	4,469	—	6,983
Naples	—	—	103	—	103
Southampton	203	22	—	—	225
Trieste	6,414	3,312	7,899	1,447	19,072
Venice	200	—	400	—	600
Total	53,698	51,176	81,220	39,302	225,376

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

LONDON, 3RD JANUARY.

THE new French Ministry has been officially announced as follows:—

M. Ollivier, Minister of Justice.
Count Daru (? Duruy), Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Chevalier de Valdrom, Minister for the Interior.
M. Buffet, Minister for the Finance.
General Lebœuf, Minister for War.
Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, Minister of Marine.
M. Legris, Minister of Public Instruction.
Marquis de Talhouet, Minister of Public Works.
M. Louver, Minister of Commerce.
M. Richard, Minister of Fine Arts.
Count Vaillant, Minister of the Imperial Household.
M. Parien is President of the Council of State.

At the new year's reception at the Tuilleries the Emperor said—

"The year 1870 cannot but consolidate our good relations with the European powers and increase concord and airdisation (? civilization)."

Replying to the congratulations of the Chambers His Majesty said—

"Never was an understanding between us more necessary or more advantageous. Your privileges have been increased, without diminishing the authority which I hold from the nation; and in sharing the responsibility with the great bodies of the State, I am more confident of overcoming difficulties for the future, like a traveller, who, after a long journey, when he relieves himself of a portion of his burden, does not weaken, but gathers fresh courage to continue his course.

FRANCE.

THE PROPOSED GENERAL DISARMAMENT.

LONDON, 22ND DECEMBER.

THE *Times'* telegram concerning the French proposal for a general disarmament is contradicted. It is asserted that preliminary communications have been exchanged with that object, but as yet no result has been arrived at.

The French Chambers are occupied with a verification of the elections. A change of the Ministry is expected immediately afterwards.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 17TH DECEMBER.

SERIOUS consultations are still going on between the officials of the Horse Guards, the War Office, and the India Office. There are constant interviews and long discussions, but no determination has yet been arrived at. And till a decision as to Indian reductions has been made, no very forward steps can be taken in the preparation of the army estimates for the next financial year. No orders have as yet been sent out to India as to whether the reductions in the European army, suggested by the Indian Government, shall be carried into effect or not. No doubt the telegraph is frequently at work, but there is a strong inclination among a large party at home to make the reductions much more gentle and on a much more limited scale than was originally proposed from India. It is probable that the four cavalry regiments whose existence was threatened will still survive and that the four brigades of artillery which were to have shared a similar fate will also escape abolition. The idea strongly held here is, that Mr. Cardwell will reduce bodily no regiments available for universal service. The Canadian Rifles, the Cape Mounted Rifles, the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, and the 3rd West India Regiment are certainly to be abolished: but these corps are not available for general service, and it is probable if the necessary reduction can be effected by striking off two companies from each battalion in the service that this will be the sole diminution which the infantry will undergo. As to the cavalry and artillery nothing is known and nothing can be known, for nothing is determined upon. A rumour has been current that it was intended to reduce the junior major in each regiment and battalion which has two field [illegible] however, no truth in this report. Mr. Cardwell's steady policy is to reduce not the experienced and trained officers who can only be found again with difficulty, but to reduce among the young and inexperienced who can be supplied at any time. The bringing in of Captain Revell and Captain Moran from half-pay is also a proof that there is a decided objection to placing any officers on half-pay if such a measure can be possibly avoided.

A most important case was decided last Monday in the Court of Queen's Bench and one of vital interest to officers of the military and naval professions as well as to others holding positions of trust and responsibility under the crown. The case was that of Lieutenant-Colonel Dawkins versus Lord Frederick Paulet. Your readers must still remember the original cause why Lieutenant-Colonel Dawkins left the command of a battalion of the Coldstream Guards. He was reported as incompetent to command by Major-General Lord Frederick Paulet who commanded the brigade of Guards; he was also reported as incompetent by five of the senior officers of the brigade, all officers of his own regiment being specially excluded from any share in the deliberations. Colonel Dawkins has brought an action against Lord Frederick Paulet because of the words used in the letter, in which the latter reported the incompetency of Colonel Dawkins to the Adjutant General. The plea of the defendant was that his report was made as a duty, and that as it was his duty to make it he could not be sued for it. The counsel of Colonel Dawkins pled in reply that the duty was done maliciously and without *bona fides*, to which the answer made was that even if the duty were done with malice no action would lie. The case excited much interest and caused a division of opinion among the judges on the Bench. On Monday judgment was delivered, the Lord Chief Justice was in favour of the plaintiff, and held that if a subordinate was wronged by his military superior's malicious discharge of his duty he can claim redress in the civil courts of this country. The majority of the judges, however, decided differently. They held that as the relation of a military superior to a military inferior depends solely upon the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, as long as the complaint exists only with regard to military matters no redress can be obtained except by means of the tribunals appointed by that Act and those Articles. It would be clear if a military superior wrote an official letter commenting upon the character of an inferior with regard to matters which affected him as a citizen and not purely as a soldier, that then if malice or want of *bona fides* could be proved redress could be sought in the civil courts. But in matters purely military it was decided without any investigation as to whether Lord Frederick Paulet discharged his duty maliciously or not that the civil courts could give no redress.

The effect of this decision is important; and it seems salutary. It would have become impossible for any commanding officer freely to do his duty and inform his superiors truly and fully of the want of attainments of officers under his command, if a commanding officer were liable to be dragged by every man of whom he reported badly into a court of law, where the competency or incompetency of a military officer was to be discussed and decided by a jury ignorant of professional matters. No prisoner could have been brought to a court martial without the officer who preferred charges against him being exposed to the chance of having to defend the good faith of his proceeding before the Court of Queen's Bench. It would be impossible to say a word on the legal aspects of the case,—where judges differ no one can decide,—but the effect would have been most disastrous to the efficiency of the army had the majority of the judges taken the same view of the case as the Lord Chief Justice and given their judgment in favour of the plaintiff.

As all appointments to the staff are suspended during the consideration of future reductions, there is nothing to chronicle with regard to such appointments. It is doubtful whether another Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General will be appointed to the Australian colonies on the post being vacated on the 1st April by Captain and Brevet Major Baker of the 18th Regiment.

It is probable that Colonel Beauchamp Walker, C.B., will be allowed to retain his appointment—which naturally would fall vacant next year—of Military Attaché to the British Embassy at Berlin for a second period of five years.

Lord Normandy is to succeed Lord Foley as Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

As to movements of troops: the 1st King's Dragoon Guards, the 1st battalion 20th Regiment, the 40th and 80th Regiments have arrived in Ireland and taken over quarters at Cahir, Kilkenny, Mullingar and Birr respectively. The force in the Emerald Isle now consists of seven regiments of cavalry and twenty-two battalions of infantry, besides artillery and departmental corps. The 47th Regiment will also arrive in a few days from Barbadoes. The 1st battalion 17th, the 66th and the 89th will embark for India at Queenstown in January and February: they will probably not be replaced from England, but the 81st embarks for Gibraltar at the end of February and will probably be replaced by the 51st Light Infantry.

I omitted to mention above, in speaking of reductions, that it is definitely decided that all the depot battalions shall be reduced and abolished with the exception of one which is to be retained at Chatham. The permanent staff of the militia is in future to be used for recruiting, and volunteer and militia adjutants are to be employed in the payment of pensioners. The result of these changes will be to reduce the staff officers of pensioners and the recruiting establishment and to create a closer connexion and more intimate alliance between the regular army and the reserve forces.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 17TH DEC.

IN my last I mentioned the issue of the prospectus of the China Submarine Telegraph Company. The list of subscribers is already filled up, so the scheme, like all others as yet brought out by the powerful combination to which we are indebted for the Anglo-Mediterranean and other companies, has proved a complete success. In due time other projects will follow, all extensions from the main trunk; one will be for Japan, and another for Australia. The line to Japan will be a comparatively simple and inexpensive matter, but that to Australia will be, I understand, contingent on certain arrangements being completed with the various Australian Governments, from whom subventions are expected. A guarantee of so much annual interest would be an immense help towards getting the large capital that may be wanted subscribed here. I forgot to say in the proper place, that one reason why the China Submarine Company have got their subscription list so quickly filled up is, that the Telegraph Construction Company, as contractors to make and lay the line, have guaranteed payment of 5 per cent. interest on the paid-up capital until the line is completed.

More than a year ago I mentioned

A knot current running against her broadside. With a wind blowing across the canal, vessels touching the ice side will be blown at once against the bank, but without any damage. The present pilots will rapidly gain experience; with trained leadsmen and a lead going on each side of the ship there is no difficulty whatever in navigating the canal and keeping in mid channel. Should a bank form, it will be at once detected, and ample means are ready for reducing it. The precautions necessary are similar to those in any river, with the advantage of there being fewer and better curves, and nearly a straight course throughout. Thirty-five miles of the canal is subject to the sand drifting. One squall was experienced (force 6) when the drift was as thick as an ordinary fog, and most distressing to the eyes; so much so, that had the ship been in a curve at the time, there would have been great difficulty in keeping her in the proper channel. Fresh water pipes run along the west bank of the canal for the greater part of their length, and doubtless, as soon as the water is no longer required for the engines, it will be used to irrigate the banks and endeavour to stop this nuisance. In the total 89½ miles, 65 may be considered as quite completed. Throughout the remaining 21½ miles there is either dredging or embanking work still going on. For five miles in the worst parts of Lake Timsah and the lagoons south of Lake Timsah, constant dredging will be required, until means are found to keep the banks solid enough to prevent the waters communicating. In the Serapéum cutting there is rocky ridge of a few yards with only eighteen feet water upon it, which will soon be removed. Except for about ten miles there is twenty-four feet of water throughout the canal. Vessels drawing seventeen feet can pass through with ease. When the barrier at Serapeum is removed, the canal will be open to ships drawing twenty feet. The largest ship that passed through the canal at the opening was the Peluse, Egyptian yacht, drawing sixteen feet, about 250 feet long. Several ships grounded on the passage, but all got off again with a little delay. The grounding was caused more by the desire of the forty or fifty ships to get quickly through, than through any fault in the canal.

By command of their lordships,
GEORGE HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, Dec. 10, 1869.

THE CALCUTTA FESTIVITIES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, 4TH JANUARY.

As the last dancer quits the deck of the Galatea tonight, the curtain will fall on the festivities of the fortnight. The Duke leaves on Friday, stays a few hours at Burdwan, and thence proceeds to Maldah for a week's hunting. Burdwan is the capital of Burdwan,' which signifies that Burdwan is a large district, that the Maharajah is the wealthiest zemindar in Bengal, and that his palace at Burdwan is visited by every railway traveller who can afford to change trains at the station. The Maharajah appeared at the Fancy Ball on Friday night with a head-dress valued at sixty thousand pounds! "Have you observed Burdwan's headdress?" asked a native gentleman. "One of the diamonds was once Akbar's, and another belonged to Shah Jehan. They say they bear their names, but I do not thinkso. Six lacs on his head alone!" and the speaker's eyes glistened with much the same sentiment that makes men's mouths salivate. Lady Mayo wore a splendid set of brilliants, but her dress was "quiet." A lovely Jewess was ablaze with jewels. Lady Napier presented her to her lord, who bowed and smiled perseveringly, but the daughter of Israel did nothing but smile in return, and the Madras Governor turned away to converse with the adopted daughter of the Begum of Bhopal, a plainly attired girl of [illegible] but for her self-possession and enlightened [illegible] might have been mistaken for a native attendant. "There are three ladies here," I heard it said, "whose dresses have cost three hundred and fifty pounds each;" everybody of course looked, but the diamonds of the Jewess were not to be eclipsed. At the last drawing room she wore a beautiful dress made up chiefly of peacock's feathers and diamonds. The family is very wealthy, and reserves its displays of jewelry for the annual ball and drawing room. I shall not venture on a descriptive account; Fancy Balls bear a family resemblance, but I may say that greater variety and boldness of colour observed amongst the men than among the ladies. With a few exceptions, the costumes of the latter were simple even to plainness, and even the group was wanting in the picturesque; originality was conspicuous by its absence. The only vivandiere in the room appeared to have misconceived the character. Armenian and East Indian ladies chiefly affected the shepherdess style, and the Court dresses were too numerous to be striking. The brief period of preparation may account for this, but how account for the little loveliness in such a concourse? "Beauty" is so hackneyed a term that fashion and beauty are every where, but in spite of the fact that I was one of those who could not tear themselves away from the dancing even at three in the morning, I confess that lovely faces were rare. I watched the long string of rustling dresses file past on the night of the Drawing Room; I have been critical on the strand; deeply cowled, I peered into the faces on Friday, and at garden party and at dinner I have "taken stock" of the "beauty and the fashion of the city," and the bewitching loveliness of [illegible] A beautiful Snow, two lovely sisters as ladies of the fourteenth century, whom the Duke has demi-officially declared to be the prettiest girls in Calcutta, and the pale handsome face of a young widow as "Night" are enough, however, for a pair of eyes to chronicle. The other sex has been more successful—as they had less hesitation perhaps in resorting to the *impresario* of the opera and the manager of the theatre. One gentleman carried about him the best jewels in his shop, and the Post Master of the N. W. P., who holds the reputation of being the biggest and most corpulent man in the country, looked so imposing in oriental costume, that a certain secretary has been commissioned by Lady Mayo to ask him for his photograph! A swell-mobsman might reap a splendid harvest here. I only wonder the Maharajahs do not lose their jewels, or that the gems from their dresses do not drop, so great is the crush on certain occasions. The anxiety about its jewels, of a native gentleman from Madras, in the crowd at the levee, caused infinite amusement to those around him. The loafer who prowls about the maidan missed an excellent catch on the night of the Fancy Ball, for the gentleman from the jeweller's shop, not needing his gharry, walked home across the plain.

The Star of India Chapter on Thursday has proved the most imposing event of the royal visit. A great pavilion was raised on the maidan with wings stretching from it at right angles. Under the canvas two thousand people and more were accommodated. In continuation of the wings extended two lines of tents set apart for the Grand Commanders, forming a street within which stood ranks of soldiers and marines. A thin line of scarlet marked the path up which the procession moved, and at the extreme end of it was a shamiana like a lofty portico. Within the tent stood a blue and silver-trimmed dais, with two chairs of state. To the left of Lord Mayo sat Lady Mayo, Lady Napier, the Begums of Bhopal, Mrs. Grey, Bishop Milman and Miss Milman; to the right the seats were occupied by Lord Napier, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Maharajah of Bhurtpore, and tiny, youthful Ulwur. The last-named proves vicious, and requires looking after; the Viceroy had occasion not long ago to congratulate him on the birth of a son and heir, but he looks a mere lad and exterminate. His self-possession is amusing. No matter where the Viceroy may be seated, or how he may be engaged, Ulwur to idles up to him with a simper, utterly regardless of what is going on around. The Foreign Secretary frowns and the lion-keeper rushes after him to bring him to order, but Ulwur is not in the slightest degree discomposed. Bhurtpore is a stalwart young man, rides well, and is civil. He looks insolent and imperious, but he finds civility answer better in the crowded rooms of Government House, the crushing and jostling rubbing all the kingliness out of him. His first experience at the Levee's Room was amusing. Dr. Murray had him in charge, but he rolled more than even a mock sailor and started about him until his sword threatened to trip him up and drew his attention to the fact that it was repeatedly being kicked aside. He scowled for a moment, but paused on after a whisper of consolation from the grey-headed veteran at his side. Ulwur and Bhurtpore arrived early, and so did the Begum of Bhopal, a little woman almost as young-looking as her adopted daughter. Much curiosity had been expressed regarding her and her appearance in a throng of staring men and well-dressed women; but she walked composedly to her seat, and her large black eyes gazed complacently from face to face. The Bishop chatted gaily with her, and Lady Mayo received her graciously, but she had to dodge about for her seat, and neither that, nor consigning Scindia, Jeypore, and others, as they drove up, to the tender mercies of policemen, who incessantly ordered their carriages to "move on," was creditable to the arrangements. The Foreign Secretary and the Under Secretary were indefatigable in their attentions, but they needed half a dozen assistants for the occasion. Soon after Lady Mayo had been seated, a patch of scarlet might have been observed collecting at the distant shamiana, and then from each tent there issued a figure robed in blue, followed by pages and preceded by attendants bearing a silken banner. Seven of these stood like chessmen spotting the green plot with blue. As the guns thundered forth a salute they moved forward to their places, and the procession started to the sound of stirring music. Dhuleep Singh, junior preceded, following of course the Companions and Knights. His robe fell over a scarlet dress, his head-dress was gorgeous, his whiskers dyed red, and his gloves dirty. He was evidently on his best behaviour, even the screwing of his neck being accomplished at a disadvantage. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald followed, looking very uncomfortable, next Sir William Mansfield, who appeared nervous, notwithstanding a quizzical smile playing about his lips; then Rewah, with a head-dress after the fashion of the Knights Templar; next coarse-looking Kuppoorthallah, whose red turban almost hid his black face; then prematurely-bent, sickly-looking Jeypore, followed by Scindiah plump, passive-faced, and sagacious. The Grand Commander elect was next in order, his banner of brilliant scarlet preceding, and His Excellency the Grand Master with Col. Probyn as banner-bearer closed the procession. There was no confusion, and the compact body of scarlet and dark uniforms and light blue robes, with pages, spears and maces marching in stately time to martial music, carried one back to the period of knightly displays when sword and banner were themes of song, and the chivalry was rampant which has eternally stamped the mediæval age. As the procession entered the tent, a chorus of a hundred voices sang *God save the Queen*, Lord Mayo, who looked regal in his robes, standing on the dais with the Prince at his right. The latter appeared flushed, but calmly surveyed the assembly. Mr. Atchison, clad in a blue silk robe, then read out, as Secretary to the Order, the names of the several Grand Commanders, Holkar and Lord Napier among the rest, and the warrant of the Queen commanding the investiture. A small procession afterwards left the pavilion for the insignia of the order, the chorus ringing out the stirring strains of the *Hardy Norseman* during the interval. The jewels conveyed on a cushion were brought up in slow procession, when the Grand Master commanded the two senior knights to invest the Duke, who stepped down from his seat on the dais; Scindiah and Jeypore thereupon advanced to the right and to the left, and put on the badge and the star. The Duke finally kneeling received the collar. A royal salute was thereupon fired, and the Duke conducted to each Knight Commander, with whom he shook hands. Scindiah offered the salutation dignifiedly; the other native chiefs seemed eager to touch the royal hand. The Statutes of the Order having been signed, the Duke's banner was unfurled and waived over his head, the Secretary in the meanwhile proclaiming His Royal Highness's titles. *Rule Britannia* was then sung, after which the procession formed again and left. The ceremony lasted about thirty minutes, but history was crowded into it. Its best effect, however, will be in the higher estimation that the native chiefs will form of the Order. Conducted with so much ceremony and so impressive as it was [illegible] it must, they will say, be a noble order."

SIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 4TH JANUARY.

KURRACHEE will soon be deserted. Sir George Malcolm and his staff, you know, are at Jacobabad, and it is now stated that there is no possibility of their returning until next month. The Bishop and his domestic chaplain proceeded to Hydrabad last week. Sir William Merewether and his establishment left yesterday; Judge Pinhey will follow him to-morrow; the Collector, Major Dunsterville, starts on the 6th; and our Chief Cotton Inspector, Mr. Hughes, the day after,—having washed his hands of the Municipality and its democratic members for good. Mr. Hughes, after inspecting the cotton fields in Upper Sind, will probably visit the Punjab, if Sir William Merewether has no objection, and may not return to Kurrachee for the next six months. The 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers will embark for Bombay on the 15th instant *en route* to Bangalore, Government having decided upon their moving from Kurrachee without being relieved, especially as the Commissioner does not apprehend an outbreak among the 'unwashed' of this city, our police arrangements being all that could be desired. Of course some folks don't place much faith in the courage of our police; indeed, many are of opinion that there is not one man among them bold enough to face even a drummer boy! But Sir William thinks differently, and there is no use of people giving expression to their ideas on the subject. The fiat has gone forth that the 21st should move from the province without "relief," and, as I have said above, the corps will leave on the 15th, if the usual arrangements can be completed by that time. The following officers will accompany it:—Lieutenant-Colonel Dalyell (commandant); Major Lyster; Captains Image, Cook, Jackson, Stuart, Stevenson, Carleton, and Holt; Lieutenants Salmond, Perkins, Dunbar, Willoughby, Walker, Pollock, Yule, and Patterson; Ensigns Gordon, Lambert, Morris, and Wyndham; Paymaster D. H. Patterson; Lieutenant Bovill, Adjutant; Lieutenant Carey, Instructor of Musketry; Quarter Master Grahame; Surgeon Lougheed; Assistant Surgeon Crowe, and Assistant Surgeon Garde. The behaviour of the men of the 21st, ever since their arrival in Kurrachee, has been remarkably good, while the officers have been conspicuous for their efforts to promote everything like amusement among the community. The corps is fortunate in possessing an officer like Colonel Dalyell for its commandant. Although a man of few words, his every thought is for the welfare of his men, and he never fails to carry out any measure that has for its object their comfort and happiness [illegible] is a man whose worth cannot be over-rated. Ever zealous in the performance of the responsible duties of his position, the warm interest he manifests in his patients, and his untiring efforts in contributing to their well-doing have endeared him much to the men; and it is no exaggeration to state that there is no other officer in the regiment who is held in greater respect and esteem. As to his skill as a surgeon there are few in the service who can surpass him in performing difficult operations. At the Curragh Camp in 1868, the band-sergeant of the 21st, named John Hickie, while suffering from congestion of the brain, brought on by exposure on a hot-field day, cut his throat, severing the larynx from the base of the tongue. Several doctors who examined the man gave up his case as hopeless. Dr. Lougheed, however, entertained a different opinion. He took poor Hickie in hand at once. He had several holes drilled through the thyroid cartilages, so as to attach them to the base of the tongue, and, in addition, he performed the extremely delicate operation called tracheotomy. The instrument used for this purpose—a silver tube—he kept in the man's windpipe for several weeks, after which he removed it, leaving no mark whatever on the neck. He visited his patient hourly, night and day, until he recovered, to the astonishment of all his comrades and friends. Strange to say, Hickie's voice which was previously very rough has since greatly improved, and he now holds the position of Senior Band Sergeant. Out of gratitude to Surgeon Lougheed for saving Hickie's life, and for his great kindness and unremitting attention to him during the period he was under treatment, the whole of the sergeants of the battalion presented to the doctor's mother a beautifully illuminated scroll, as a humble tribute of their esteem for her son's many excellences of head and heart, and of their affection for him for preserving, with the Almighty's aid, the life of a comrade whose case was pronounced by several members of the profession as past all hope.

There is an impression abroad that Mr. Hussan Alli will shortly be confirmed, despite the protests of the public, in the office of Public Prosecutor at Kurrachee. His friends of course speak enthusiastically of his abilities, and consider that he is just the man for the place; in fact, one or two have had the temerity to assert that there is not a member of the legal profession in Sind fit to hold a candle to their *protégé*. Yet, when the community come to take his merits item by item, they fail to discover for what special qualification he has been selected for the post in preference to his seniors.

In the *Bombay Gazette* of the 1st instant appears a letter from Kurrachee, from "A Correspondent." In alluding to the introduction of surplices for the use of the choir in Trinity Church, the writer tells the world that the "most amusing feature in this is, that the gentleman who leads the choristers in their procession to and from their seats, and sits with them, does not know a note of music and takes no part in the singing. He however is allowed, as a favour, to read the second lesson, and as his voice is not over-loud nor distinct, this innovation does not please all." Now, the gentleman indicated in this quotation is our respected Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Pinhey, who certainly reads the second lesson occasionally when *asked* to do so by the chaplain, but he does not lead the choristers either to or from their seats, nor is it correct to say that he takes no part in the singing.

Advices just to hand from Kotree announce the death from bronchitis, of Captain Hector Munro, D. Battery 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, who had arrived there from Mooltan for the purpose of appearing before the standing medical board at Kurrachee. Lieutenant Simpson, of the 109th, attended him throughout his illness.

It sounds strange to the ear when one hears that the Knights of Malta have raised a subscription for the purpose of offering a guard to the Pope and is sharing the honour of watching over the Holy City with the Zouaves. The intention smacks more of Thackeray than Sir Walter Scott.—*Army and Navy Gazette*, Dec. 18.

THIS last week there was a dismal squeal from "Seely's pigs." Humour assigns some excellent bargains to the knowing ones in the City, and contract notes are already changing hands at greatly advanced prices to what the Admiralty will receive from the fortunate purchasers. We are informed that, when the return was granted to Mr. Seely, there were in the different dockyards 72,379 tons of the very valuable iron known under the above designation. Dr. Percy, in his evidence before the House of Commons, deposed that, if two pieces of iron were taken, the one from "Finspong," a celebrated Swedish metal, which always bears a very high price in the market, and the other from the dockyard material, no difference in value could be discovered between the two. The quotation for Finspong, free on board, in Sweden, is from £7 upwards; the late Admiralty allowance has been effected at £5, 6d. and under!—*Army and Navy Gazette*, Dec. 18.

BOMBAY.

THE S. S. BARODA, Captain Macnamara, arrived on Saturday last from Calcutta with a general cargo.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, for Zanzibar, per Butel Gunga Sadhhan, to-day at 9 A.M.

A SALUTE of eleven guns was fired on Saturday last from the saluting battery on the departure of Major-General Grant, C.B., on duty to Mhow.

FOURTEEN prisoners from the Persian Gulf reached Bombay on Friday last, and, like the ones previously brought, will be sent to Asseerghur.

THE S. S. M. S. ELPHINSTONE, Captain Dupuy, arrived on Saturday last from the Malabar Coast and Goa with a general cargo and one hundred and eighty deck passengers.

MR. THEODORE JENSEN is at present engaged on a portrait (in oil colours) of the Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy, which will be placed in the Poona Portrait Gallery.

FIRE.—On Friday night, about 10 o'clock, a fire took place at Naigaum in a cadjan hut, which was completely destroyed. The damage done is estimated at only Rs. 50.

HIGH COURT.—We understand that the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent will sit in the Appellate Side of the High Court till the return of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd from the Southern Mahratta Country.

PROPOSED NEW DEGREE.—We learn that the undergraduates of the Bombay University are about to petition the Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate for the creation of a new title or degree viz., "L. L." (Licentiate of Law.)

DEATH OF A MARINE CELEBRITY.—The Rangoon papers report the death, on December 15th, of Captain Robinson, of the barque Empress, an individual known to many people in Bombay for the amateur entertainments he took pleasure in getting up.

PRANJEEVUNDAS HURREEVUNDAS having petitioned the High Court for his discharge under sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and no one appearing to oppose the application, Mr. Justice Bayley on Saturday ordered that the discharge be granted.

CHRISTMAS-TREE.—The annual entertainment to the children of the Indo-British Institution will take place this evening. Subscribers and donors to the funds, the friends of the children, and all who are interested in the welfare of the schools will be welcome. The children will sit down to tea at half-past five o'clock.

THE S. S. GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, sailed on Saturday for the Malabar Coast, with the following passengers:—For Ratnagherry—Mr. Henry Pears and son. For Vingorla—Mr. C. Macpherson. For Carwar—Mr. J. R. Pratt. For Mangalore—Mr. A. Primrose. For Beypore—Mr. Duolos, Colonel W. C. Anderson, and fifty-four deck passengers.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening by the band of H. M.'s 1-2nd Queen's Regiment:—

Overture	Zampa	Herold.
Quadrille	Post	Faust.
2nd Selection	Faust	Gounod.
Waltz	Hilda	D. Godfrey.
Polka (for Cornet)	Whirlwind	Levy.
Selection	Irish Airs	Owen.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday a Mussulman named Jeelso Caloo was charged with stealing a currency note for Rs. 50 belonging to Mr. William Gray. He was also charged with stealing a currency note for Rs. 10 belonging to Mr. James Hibbert. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced, for the first offence to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment, and for the second, a month's imprisonment.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, Salvadore Francis and Jakee Antone were charged before Mr. Connon with having in their possession a piece of calico, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained, they being reputed thieves. The second prisoner was discharged for want of evidence. The first pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 100, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

ANOTHER LIVERPOOL STEAMER COMING BY THE SUEZ CANAL.—A London paper of the 18th ult. has the following:—"On Wednesday next the screw-steamer Mauritius, belonging to the Merchants' Trading Company, [illegible] for Bombay, the Suez Canal. The Mauritius is a sister vessel to the Brazilian, which passed through the canal a few days ago on her way to Bombay, but not until she had discharged one-half of her cargo at Port Said."

THE PANTOMIME—NATIVE FAMILIES' NIGHT.—We would call the attention of our native readers to the arrangements Mr. Carson has made for their being able with their families to see the Christmas pantomime which has had so successful a run in Grant Road Theatre. This evening the performance will be specially for natives and their families, and no gentleman will be admitted unless accompanied by a lady. The prices of admission have been reduced for this night only, as will soon from an advertisement appearing elsewhere.

THE DACOITY CASE COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—The Chief Magistrate of Police committed, on Saturday, six prisoners, Bujjolay Cummode, Doorjun Lallay, Kessowroy Hurribal, Sewlal Nurput and Doorga Luxmon, to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing theft. Six other persons who were charged with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence were dismissed for want of evidence. Mr. Hearn appeared as public prosecutor; and Dr. Barton defended the accused.

THE BENEVOLENT LIBRARY.—From the report read at the annual meeting of the members of the above library, held on Monday evening last, it would appear that the library is in great want of pecuniary assistance. The institution, which has been in existence for eighteen years, is intended for the poor of Bombay, and the majority of the members pay a monthly subscription of four annas. But so low have the finances of the institution sunk, that the landlord of the premises occupied by the library has served a notice on the secretary to quit on or before the first of next month, and the institution will then be in even greater need of assistance. This we recommend to the public as an institution worthy of support.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA has forwarded the sum of four hundred rupees to Poona, with instructions to distribute the same as follows:—One hundred rupees towards building a stage for the Soldiers' Institute, one hundred for the Convent, one hundred for the Pensioners' and Widows' Benevolent Fund, and one hundred for the Pensioners' Home at Bombay.—*Poona Observer* Jan. 8.

CALCUTTA has done her best to give a brilliant reception to the second son of Her Majesty. He has left Calcutta, and nothing now remains for the happy metropolis but her recollections and her bills. The Duke, it is expected, will visit Bombay in about two months. Bombay will not like to be least as well as last in the demonstration of loyalty, and will, we fear, expend a good deal of money in the way of illuminations and decorations, which will do nobody any good, and give very little pleasure to His Highness.—*Bombay Guardian.*

DURING the past week we have been happy in having amongst us the Bishop of Melbourne, the Right Rev. Dr. Goold, on his way to join the fathers in the council of the Vatican; he leaves by the mail steamer for Suez which sails to-day.—*Catholic Examiner*, Jan. 8.

By the s. s. Krishna, of the Stearns Hobart Company, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, three members of the Society of Jesus came out to assist their brethren in this vicariate. Fr. Haller, the leader of the party, has returned to the missionary work which he had to leave this time last year, when he went to Europe in quest of health. We are glad to say he has come back in a much improved state. The Rev. Mr. Rigby, late a professor in Stonyhurst College and at Beaumont, Windsor, has come to take up a professorship in St. Xavier's College, Esplanade. The third of the party, the Rev. Athanasius Zimmermann, late of Bonn, has also arrived to take up a professorship in our college. We congratulate Father Willy on this opportune increase to the strength of this college. There is but one want now remaining in the way of a prosperous future for the noble work he has just begun—the aid of patrons in the establishment of scholarships.—*Ibid.*

WE understand that the creditors of Goculdas Lallubhur & Co., cotton merchants, who lately applied for relief to the Insolvent Court, have agreed to elect a private composition of four annas in a rupee in cash. We are glad of this. We learn, however, that one or two creditors have not deemed it proper to sign the composition deed. But any one in Bombay who has had some experience of the realisation of insolvent estates through trustees, liquidators, and official assignees must confess that it is far better to get what the debtors offer, provided no fraudulent intentions can be traced, than to wait for the official winding up of their estates. Opposing creditors must consider whether it will be upon the whole to their interest to obtain a dividend through the Insolvent Court or to be satisfied with what the debtors offer in hard cash in settlement of their claims.—*Native Opinion.*

GOVERNMENT, we understand, has appointed Mr. W G. Pedder, of the Khandeish Revenue Survey, a special Salt Duty Commissioner to enquire into the present state of salt manufactures in the Bombay presidency. He is just now on a visit to the large salt manufactory at Patroe near Ahmedabad, where tons of rock salt are manufactured. We are told that it is in contemplation to reduce the number of small manufactories of salt where it is believed the expenses incurred by the state in keeping up an establishment just cover the amount of duty realized. If our information is well-founded, we fear the contemplated measure will do more evil than good. It will leave poor people residing in the neighbourhood of these small manufactories quite in the lurch. These people must in that case either pay the charges of bringing salt from a distance or consume less of it if they cannot entirely do without it. Even if the small manufactories are not very *paying* still the consideration that they do a great deal of good in helping the poor to obtain this most necessary article of food within easy reach ought surely to outweigh thoughts as to make the concerns most remunerative. We hope and trust that in the interests of the public Government will not adopt any hastily considered scheme of reduction by closing the small manufactories of salt round about Ahmedabad.—*Ibid.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following additional passengers sailed on Saturday by the P. & O. Company's steamer China, Captain Stewart, for Aden and Suez:—

For Southampton—Captain Fawcett, Mr W T Hartcort, and Mrs E D Clunie.
For Suez—Mr Taylor, and Rt Rev Dr Goold.

FIRE IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

ABOUT three o'clock yesterday morning the second officer of the Naomi observed smoke coming from the hatch of the ship, and reported the matter to the first officer, who at once roused the captain. It being found that the ship was on fire, the matter was reported to the Master Attendant, who with Mr. Corke, First Assistans Master Attendant, proceeded on board. Without lost of time one anchor was hove up, and the second anchor having been slipped, the Naomi was towed up the harbour by a Government tug to the north-east of the P. & O. Company's anchorage at Mazagon. As quickly as possible after the fire was discovered, the Government water barge and another water barge of the Master Attendant's Department were in attendance, and poured a large volume of water into the burning ship, and by eight o'clock the fire was nearly extinguished. The Master Attendant's water barge, however, kept alongside during the whole day. All the pilots who could be present worked with a will, as they invariably do on such occasions; and Messrs Framjee and Nusserwanjee, dubashes, promptly obtained a number of large lighters and gangs of coolies, by which means about sixty tons of coal was taken out of the ship. At sundown, there was still a little smoke issuing from the after-part of the main hatch, but there was apparently no fire, though the Master Attendant's water barge still remained by the ship to be ready should fire again break out.

THE BOMBAY CHURCH UNION.

THE annual commemoration of the Bombay Church Union took place on Thursday last. At half past seven o'clock in the morning, the Holy Communion was celebrated at Trinity Church, Sonapore, and there was a fair attendance. The Rev. Mr. Bortflower, chaplain of H. M. S. Forte, assisted by Rev. C. Gilder and the Rev. J. Diago, officiated; a sermon was preached by the Rev. C. Gilder on Christian Unity. There were 34 communicants, and the offertory (to be given to the English Church Union Defence Fund) amounted to Rs. 63.

The annual general meeting was held, by permission of the Committee, in the girls' schoolroom of the Indo-British Institution, at 6 o'clock in the evening. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs, president of the society, took the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting, having been read and confirmed, the Secretary then proceeded to read the Annual Report, when he was interrupted by Mr. Tudor Trevor, and an animated discussion took place in reference to the preparation of the report, which resulted in the report being read and adopted on the motion of Mr. Trevor seconded by Rev. P. H. Lefeuvre.

Mr. Justice Gibbs stated that, as the meeting were already aware, he intended to resign the office of president. He had thought that General Tremenhere would accept the post; but his gallant friend had declined. He then proposed that Mr. Hope, C.S., of Surat, should be elected president, subject to his acceptance of the office. He did not know what truth there might be in reports current, but he had heard there was a probability of Mr. Hope being removed to Bombay, and under any circumstance he was at an easy distance.

Mr. Gibbs' motion was seconded by Lieutenant Marryatt, R.E., and carried unanimously.

Mr. Tudor Trevor proposed that the Rev. C. Gilder be elected vice-president of the Union, remarking that the Union owed much to Mr. Gilder's exertions, and had to thank him for having let them have his church on several occasions.

Mr. Bryant King seconded the motion.

Mr. H. G. Dunlop proposed, as an amendment, that the Rev. Ward Maule be elected vice-president. He need scarcely assure those present that he had every respect for Mr. Gilder, but Mr. Maule had been one of the most active members of the committee—("oh, oh" from Mr. Trevor)—and he thought it would be but right that they should recognize his services by appointing him vice-president.

Mr. Gilder said he had been placed in a very awkward position. He had intended to second Mr. Dunlop's motion, but now since he had been proposed himself they would see that his position was a very awkward one.

The Chairman having suggested that it might be well if another gentleman would second Mr. Dunlop's amendment, Mr. A. C. Moore did go.

After some discussion, the original proposition was withdrawn on condition that it should appear on the minutes, and the amendment was carried.

The next business on the agenda was the alteration of some of the rules of the society, the election of auditors, and the reading of a paper on "The application of the Bombay Church Union to Ecclesiastical work in the Diocese."

On the first alteration in the rules being proposed,

Mr. Tudor Trevor said that at last meeting (of committee, we presume) he had asked both the Chairman and the Secretary if there would be any business at this meeting other than the consideration of the report, and had been told there would be no business of importance. He himself had wished to send in one or two resolutions to the secretary, but he had been distinctly told that nothing was to be brought forward. He objected to the alteration in the rule being put to the meeting, on the ground that the resolution had not been before the society for the required time.

The Chairman said the objection was according to the rules valid, and as it would apply equally to the other resolutions, there would be no further business before the meeting.

Lieutenant Marryatt, secretary of the Union, then tendered his resignation, but was asked if he would not reconsider the matter and continue to act.

Mr. Gibbs proposed a vote of thanks to the Rev. Mr. Gilder for the use of Trinity Church for the commemorated services and for the admirable sermon he had preached that morning. The motion was carried unanimously, and Mr. Gilder returned thanks, remarking that he should always be happy to assist the Union by every means in his power.

Mr. Dunlop then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Justice Gibbs, the retiring president, of whose services to the Union from the commencement too much could not be said. General Tremenhere seconded the motion which was adopted with great applause.

Mr. Gibbs replied in fitting terms, wishing the Bombay Church Union every success.

The Rev. Mr. Gilder then pronounced the blessing, and the meeting closed.

After the meeting the members of the Union and a few friends dined together in the boys' school room of the Indo-British Institution. There were about thirty present, and Major-General Tremenhere occupied the chair. Several toasts were proposed and responded to, and the party broke up about half past ten o'clock.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

CANARA COLLECTORATE.—The report of the Canara collectorate for the season states that the rain had been scanty in the beginning of the season, and the subsequent unseasonable falls, when the rice was ripe for harvest, caused much damage to the rice crops throughout the zillah. The state of public health had been but indifferent. Fever had prevailed in all the talookas of the collectorate, but principally in the ghaut district. Cholera had prevailed to some extent in the Soopa talooka.

POONA COLLECTORATE.—The report for the past season states that the fall of rain during the season had been sufficient and seasonable. The crops were in good condition, but the rain which had lately fallen would, it was feared, cause considerable injury, especially to cotton. Locusts had appeared in some villages, but passed over without causing any appreciable damage. In the early part of the season there had been a slight outbreak of cholera in some talookas, and some disease among the cattle in others, but at the time of the report there was no cholera and the state of public health was good.

KULLADGHEE COLLECTORATE.—The khureef crops had been a good one in the talookas of Indee, Shindghee, Beejapoor, Bagulkote, and Hoongoond; and a middling one in the talookas of Moodebihall, Bagewudee and Badamee. The rubbee crop promised to be a good one in all the talookas, except in the talookas of Bagewadee, Badamee, and Hoongoond, where it was likely to be only a middling one. It was feared that the heavy rain which had fallen since the 15th Dec., might have injured the cotton plants. Cholera had prevailed in some of the talookas of the collectorate during the year; 2,680 deaths were reported to have occured from it. The cattle disease had prevailed throughout the collectorate, and about 3,525 cattle had died from it.

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.—The report on this collectorate for the season 1869-70, states that the early rain in May enabled the cultivators to prepare the land for sowing, and crops came up well till the earlier portion of October, when the rain was insufficient and the standing crops suffered to some extent. Towards the end of that month, however, there was a heavy fall. In November there was little rain, but during December there had been some heavy and unseasonable showers. Regarding cotton the report states.—"The cotton crop is generally good. The exotic plants appear more healthy and promising than last year. The present state of the weather, which continues to be cloudy and sultry, is somewhat prejudicial to the flowers and young pods on the indigenous plants." The grain crops are stated to be generally good. Public health had been good, except in Bidi, where fever had slightly prevailed.

THE MADRAS HIGH COURT.

WE are informed (says the *Madras Athenæum*) that on the retirement of Sir Adam Bittlestone, it is not intended to appoint another judge to succeed him, it being considered that four judges are quite sufficient to perform the duties both on the original and appellate sides of the High Court. Other changes are also spoken of, but without reference to present incumbents. These changes, however, we fear, will prove the forerunners of that grand change which has been under contemplation for the past two years, by which it is proposed to abolish the original side of the High Court or rather to convert it into a Civil and Session Court, like the courts in the mofussil, retaining only the appellate court for all cases of appeal. Rumour points to the Hon. Mr. Arbuthnot as the propounder of this scheme which is said to have found favour in many quarters.

ADDIS' SINGLE RAIL TRAMWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a letter which appeared in your issue of to-day's date on the subject of my "Single Rail Tramway," I beg to say that no invention bearing the title "McLeod's Portable Railway for War," stands registered in the Patent office; the nearest approach to the invention alluded to is No. 952, under date 30th March 1869, entitled "improvements in railways and the mode of working the same," by Murdoch McLeod, and the following is an abstract of the specification:—

"The improvements consist in suspending or supporting a plate, plank, rail, rod, bar, rope, or ropes, one or more of them, and working thereon, in or by suitable grooves or guides thereon, a carriage or machine having grooved or flanged wheels, and supplied on each side with suitable guide wheels when desired, and with adjustable or otherwise hanging seats or receptacles for passengers or goods, such seats or receptacles being preferably adjusted somewhat lower than the level of the rail."

If, however, Captain McLeod will kindly favour me with his address, I shall be glad to communicate with him on the subject.—I remain, yours truly,
W. J. ADDIS, C. E.

Tanna, 8th January.

UNIVERSITY FELLOWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see in your paper of to-day a list of gentlemen whom H. E. the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate to be Fellows of the University of Bombay. There are two very obvious principles upon either of which such a selection might be made. The nomination to be a Fellow of the University might be reserved for those who have distinguished themselves in the Presidency for learning, or scientific attainments, or in war, or in civil administration, or even in commercial pursuits. Marked distinction in some line or other should be a necessary qualification. If this principle were adopted, we should expect to see five or six nominations on the occasion of the annual commemoration.

Fellowship would then correspond with the honorary degrees conferred by the English and Scottish universities, and would be prized accordingly by the nominees. But, as the Fellows of the Bombay University differ from holders of honorary degrees, owing to the fact that in virtue of their fellowship they are members of the Senate, another principle might very reasonably be adopted in their selection. His Excellency might choose gentlemen who, from their experience in teaching, or from scholastic attainments, or from a knowledge of the systems pursued at our Home universities, might be presumed to be capable of assisting the Senate in its deliberations.

The University of Bombay labours under the disadvantages of not having any convocation consisting of its own graduates to govern it. It has no fellowships corresponding with the very substantial College, not University, distinction of that name in the English universities, nor has it a powerful and distinguished body of professors like the senators of the Scottish universities, and hence it might be a very reasonable plan to nominate, as Fellows, gentlemen who could really assist the governing body by their knowledge and experience. Every educated man will allow that the adoption of either of the principles of selection which I have indicated would be attended with advantage to the University, or some might contend that a still better plan would be to nominate two classes of Fellows, the honorary and the senatorial, the ornamental and the useful.

But can any of your readers inform me what principle has been adopted in selecting the nominees whose names appear in your paper of to-day? The list is far too long if nomination to be a Fellow is to be prized as an honour, to say nothing of the strange companionship in which the five or six really good men find themselves. The University makes them acquainted with strange bed-fellows. The list is also much too long, not to speak of its component parts, if it is expected that the nominees will really make themselves useful in assisting to govern the university. Can it be that the principle adopted in the selection of nominees has been to take the list of names from the local directory and write them on separate pieces of paper, and then draw thirty from a hat, or a trencher as being more academic, and nominate as Fellows the thirty gentlemen, lucky enough or unlucky enough to answer to the names so drawn? Glorious impartiality!

The whole thing is a farce, a mischiev

Temple's consecration is a thing morally lawful. No one would have ever dreamed of refusing any clergyman induction to a benefice on the ground of such an essay as Dr. Temple's, and induction of a man already in orders to a benefice, not the ordination of a deacon, is the true analogy for Dr. Temple's case. Dr. Jackson will, therefore, readily take part in the consecration of Dr. Temple, and do so with 'no feeble hope' of the best issue. Dr. Jackson is quite sensible and wise, but we could wish to find a Bishop who would get a little beyond the formal excuses for doing what is obviously necessary, and would say outright that if prudence and formal orthodoxy on a mass of petty points are to be the necessary conditions of every promotion to an Anglican bishopric,—if piety and energy and faith like Dr. Temple's are to be kept at arm's length,—we had better acknowledge at once that the Church is a curious religious fossil which has ceased to contain organic life.

MR. GLADSTONE received a deputation from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge on Wednesday in favour of the compulsory abolition of tests both in the Colleges and the Universities, and gave a very favourable reply. He intimated that the time had come when the Government ought to take the subject up and deal with it by a Government measure; he intimated his general assent to the principles of the deputation and his preference for compulsory over permissive measures; and he intimated the possibility of the Government dealing with the subject even in the coming session, though to this he did not pledge himself, speaking of the great pressure of other Government business. With Lord Derby to bring the Conservatives of the Upper House to reason, the prospect is really not by any means unpromising, and we can scarcely doubt that a nook will be found for this most important measure, if the Government are, as they seem, in earnest about it. After all, where is the loss of Parliamentary time in substituting an earnest debate with the Government in the front, for what has taken place every year for many years back, a debate, with the Government in an attitude of critical approbation?

THE *New York Times* asserts that Mr. Fish has directed Mr. Motley to intimate to the British Government that the administration of the United States would be well disposed to receive overtures from the British Government on the Alabama claims, if those overtures were made *at Washington* and not in London, *i.e.*, through Mr. Thornton's discussions with the American Government, instead of through Mr. Motley's discussions with the British Government. The reason why what the *New York Times* calls "our people" would prefer this procedure is not in the highest degree respectful to Mr. Motley. The Americans seem to have lost all faith in the power of their Ministers abroad to resist the fascinations of aristocratic drawing-rooms. They are modest enough to think that Mr. Thornton will not have much difficulty in resisting the fascinations of American drawing-rooms. We suppose the American people should know their own Ministers best, and we must, of course, bow to their decision on so very important a matter,—the rather as it implies a compliment to our Envoy at the expense of their own. But we may just confide to the Americans that *our* people believe Mr. Reverdy Johnson, in spite of his evident liking for English dinners, to have played his diplomatic cards remarkably well, and with no symptom of soft-heartedness. Indeed, it may be truly said that he took *us* in, as well as our dinners.

THE *Times* publishes a telegram from Madrid affirming that the King of Italy has finally refused to assent to the election of the Duke of Genoa for the throne of Spain, on the ground of non-opposition from the Emperor Napoleon, he says, does not wish to see Italy aggrandized, or the Mediterranean turned into an Italian lake. If the object is to ensure the election of the Duke of Genoa, that is a clever telegram, as it will arouse all the Spanish jealousy of dictation from the Tuileries. From the Spanish Cortes, however, requested the Cortes to draw up a scheme for the election of a King, which suggests that he has somewhere a candidate who might be acceptable. This may, however, be a mere device to gain time, the only certain fact of the situation being that Spain contrives to go on from month to month without a throne, without a treasury, and without falling into visible anarchy.

THE Guardians of the North Dublin Union on Wednesday moved and carried unanimously a resolution praying that Parliament would grant a Royal residence and a National Parliament to Ireland, declaring absenteeism a gigantic evil, and Acts of Parliament no substitute for material benefits. This resolution, moved by Mr. Erson, seconded by Captain Brinkley, J. P., and strongly approved by Sir G. Preston, was adopted with only one dissentient, and is to be sent to all other boards. It will probably be accepted by many of them, as we are told that the desire for Repeal—that is, for a separate Parliament,—is spreading rapidly among the respectable classes, who have never before joined the cry. Their idea seems to be that a local Parliament would bring wealth, and give more colour and variety to life in Ireland, and their proposal is a Parliament as it was before 1800 and after 1782, that is, a Parliament practically sovereign. There is something, to our minds, inexpressibly mean in this perpetual increase of demand after every concession; justice must be done to Ireland, but justice within the Empire; and we warn Irish agitators that independence will be easier to obtain than repeal, and that they will obtain neither till England has ceased to be a nation.

THE Lord Mayor, while praising the middle-class school in Finsbury, lamented the absence of any mention of writing—quite an accident—and affirmed that we were behind in the art. The press has followed suit, and complains that of the hundreds of letters which reach the journals every day, a large portion are positively illegible to read. Is that quite true? It was true ten years ago, but our experience is that female handwriting is decidedly improved, the old "pot-hook-and-hanger" hand having given way to round text, and that male writing is improving also. The men are compelled to write faster than women, and cramp their hands by the use of small paper and steel pens. Will nobody give us a copper pen shaped like the old "magnum bonum," but more flexible, and tipped, like the gold pen, with some indestructible metal? We want a pen which has a little pen to go into a holder, but a quill requiring no mending, which would last for a month or two, and not cost above sixpence.

THE Sea Serpent has been seen again, and this time the details lend some probability to the story. On November 16th, Captain Allen, of the barque Scottish Bride, being in lat. 38·16 and long. 74·09, on the American coast, saw a serpent about 25 feet long, and "proportionately" thick—as thick, we presume, as a bullock's body—with a large flat head, and two wicked-looking eyes at the extreme edges. The head was covered with large scales, and the belly was tawny yellow, in fact, it was very like an exaggerated cobra. A young one accompanied her, and Captain Allen tried to secure both, but failed, the serpents diving as the boat approached. The story is told in a very sensational way, but there is really no reason why a snake of that size should not live in the sea. Snakes do live in the Mediterranean, and there may be just as much difference in sea serpents as land serpents, which vary from the viper to the boa constrictor.

LORD GRANVILLE received graciously, and still more graciously snubbed, on Wednesday, a deputation consisting of the dissatisfied colonists who have lately been meeting at the Cannon Street Hotel,—explaining to them that he had not the slightest objection to the Colonial Conference they proposed, and had only discouraged it for two reasons,—one, that the Colonial Governments would not like it, and, secondly, that it would not answer the purpose. Lord Granville further expressed to the colonists his hearty and profound conviction that they could not be better treated than they are by the Colonial Office,—describing their political differences as mere matrimonial squabbles between husband and wife. That may be a very good description, but at least in the case of New Zealand, the wife is not only separated in a *Divorce Court*, but has had her allowance suddenly withdrawn at the worst pinch, and is told by the husband that the allowance is withdrawn expressly in order to compel her to submit meekly to the dictation and insult of a rival. Matrimonial squabbles of that sort are not very easily made up.

THERE is nothing so malignant as the hostility of priests. No man prosecuting Dr. Temple for fraud would have dreamed of asking for proof that he was born in wedlock, but Dr. Trower did this when opposing the Bishop's confirmation, under cover of some obsolete clerical statute. Dr. Temple's advisers had to telegraph for his sister's marriage certificate, in order to bring up the formal evidence. This is of a piece with the statement that Dr. Temple edited the "Essays and Reviews," which he never even read, and is as responsible for as any writer in the *Edinburgh* is for all that appears in that publication. For thorough contempt of honour, truth, and gentlemanly feeling, Dr. Temple's adversaries bear away the palm.

THE report of an unusually atrocious crime comes to us from Ireland. Mr. O'Connor, of Morrock Lodge, King's County, was attacked on the 15th inst. by four men, who drew him out of his house, and cut off his nose. The outrage looks like an agrarian one, and if so, we do trust the Government will take special measures for the discovery and punishment of the offenders. There are limits to all things, and these men have passed any conceivable limits. Admit for an instant that agrarian outrage is in Ireland really war, and these men have broken every rule of warfare. We could find it in our hearts, if they are not captured in a week, to double every rental in King's County till they were, and would certainly break the tenure of every human being convicted of complicity or favour.

ARMY NEWS.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, Dec. 18.)

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* states that Lord Normandy is to succeed Lord Foley as captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

THE Abyssinian medal has been issued to officers and men proceeding on foreign service; but the one for the New Zealand war, which was virtually over before the attack on the late King Theodore was contemplated, still "hangs fire."

THE reductions of British troops in India proposed by the Indian Government are still under the consideration of the home authorities. As yet, no orders have been sent out as to whether they are or are not to be carried into effect.

WE believe that it is probable that the Secretary of State for War will propose to the House of Commons an increase of the Capitation Grant to the Volunteers. The increase will, however, be only given on condition of an increase of the efficiency of the members of each corps.

IT is probable that the appointment of Commandant of the Cadets' College, Royal Military College, Sandhurst, vacant by the lamented death of Colonel E. G. Hallewell, will not be filled for the present, pending the decision as to the future organisation of the establishment.

WE believe that it is not yet decided whether another deputy assistant quartermaster-general shall be appointed for the Australian colonies. Captain and Brevet-Major T. D. Baker, 2nd battalion 13th Royal Irish, will continue to perform the duties until the 1st of April next, after which date he will vacate the appointment.

A REPORT has been current that it is intended to reduce the junior major in each regiment which has three field officers. There is certainly at present no foundation for this rumour, and such a measure appears extremely improbable, as it is evidently the intention of Mr. Cardwell not to reduce experienced officers, who can with difficulty be replaced, but to carry out such reductions of officers as may be necessary among those of the junior ranks who have not yet acquired military experience and can be easily replaced in case of necessity.

THE *Moscow Gazette* has lately announced that a Russo-French alliance is a matter of necessity in the face of the hostile attitude of Prussia and Austria. Are Prussia and Austria so very hostile towards their two neighbours? or is it, perhaps, the weak aspect of Turkey and Egypt, rather than the dangerous attitude of the German Powers, which tend to make the Frank and the Tartar so intimate? There are several signs upon the political horizon which should make England cast a wistful eye towards the direct route of communication with India.

WE believe it is probable that Colonel B. Walker, C.B., the present military attaché at Berlin, whose period of five years' service will shortly expire, will be allowed to retain his appointment for a second period of five years. Colonel Walker accompanied the staff of the Crown Prince during the campaign of 1866, when, as on other occasions, he has furnished much valuable information by his frequent and lucid despatches. Colonel Walker's knowledge of the German tongue and conversational power well qualify him for the position in which he is to be retained.

WE understand that His Royal Highness Prince Arthur is pursuing his military studies with great vigour and success. The winter has set in in Canada with great severity; but this does not induce the Royal Prince to claim any unusual immunity from his duties. In fact, he exhibits the same indomitable spirit and determination to surmount the difficulties of his profession that he evinced when he obtained the rudiments of it at Woolwich. There can be no doubt that the example thus set by a scion of the Royal Family will produce a most beneficial influence upon the young officers who have, and have had, the happiness and honour of personal intercourse with the Prince.

THE French Blue Book has just been issued. The contribution made by the War Minister shows that the effective consists of 356,525 men under the flag, and 212,816 in the reserve, forming a total, with the Garde Mobile added, of 647,172. The latter force is not yet fully organised. As regards the cavalry, we are told that the simplification of uniforms is being pursued, and that 17,000 horses are in the hands of farmers, who are bound to return them in good condition if called upon. The Minister of Marine sets forth that the French can look at their fleet with legitimate pride. It consists, he says, of 416 vessels—330 steamers and 80 sailing craft—whilst 30 more ships are on the stocks. France possesses 55 plated screws, 336 screws not plated, and 48 paddle-wheelers.

THE 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, 1st battalion 20th Regiment, and 40th and 80th Regiments, have arrived in Ireland, and taken over quarters, respectively, at Cahir, Kilkenny, Mullingar, and Birr. The force in the country now consists of seven regiments of cavalry and twenty-two battalions of infantry, besides artillery and departmental corps, which force will be further augmented, next week, by the arrival of the 47th Regiment from Barbadoes. The first three corps abroad—the 1st battalion 17th, 66th, and 89th, each of which will—according to present arrangements—embark at Queenstown for India in January and February next—are not likely to be replaced; so that the 51st Light Infantry, the next regiment to cross St. George's Channel, will, most probably, remain at its present station until the end of February, when the 51st embarks for Gibraltar. It is impossible, of course, to say what may take place during the next two months; however, we do not think it at all likely that any more regiments will be sent from Great Britain at present. After the 51st the 98th, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the 2nd battalion 60th, at Newport, stand senior on the English roster, but they may look—at least, hope—for several months' more English service yet.

DEATH OF THE "FASTING GIRL."

WE learn by telegram (says the *Daily Telegraph* of Dec. 18) that the girl Sarah Jacobs became delirious at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and died in the evening, having, it is said—though on this point we should be unwilling to adopt any unauthorized statement—abstained from taking nourishment to the last. Her death on the eighth day of the real fast, which she began under surveillance on Thursday, the 2nd instant, is singularly corroborative of all recorded testimony concerning the limit of time to which a human being can exist without food. According to all such evidence, eight days is the full period that any person can live, totally deprived of sustenance. Some days ago our informant at Carmarthen expressed a very rational and humane hope that the imposture would be soon discovered, and that the girl's life would not be sacrificed to the inquiry. It would now appear that the doubt thus mildly and guardedly hinted was but too well justified by impending danger; and this, despite the assurance offered by our medical contemporary, the *Lancet*, that "of course every precaution has been taken in the event of the girl showing symptoms of exhaustion; and the nurses have special instructions to administer stimulants and food subject to the advice of the daily medical attendant."

On Thursday week, as we have said, the girl was placed under the charge of four professional nurses from Guy's Hospital, a committee of seven gentlemen being formed to combine the functions of surveillance with those of nursing. Of this committee the principal members were Dr. Lewis, of Carmarthen; Mr. D. G. Rowlands, surgeon of the Joint Counties Asylum; and the Rev. E. Jones, vicar of the parish in which the girl's parents lived. The chamber having been searched with a minuteness which left no possibility of mechanical deception, all that the watchers had to do was to prevent communication with the girl, and to take care that no stubbornness on her part or on that of her parents should lead to fatal or even injurious consequences. Our information at present goes no further than the brief intelligence that Sarah Jacobs died after a few hours of delirium; that the four nurses were present, and that the miserable girl's parents refused to offer her food. In an early stage of this mortal trial, it is said, a nurse who feigned sleep detected an attempt to convey food to the bedside. It might have been well, for humanity if not for science, if that attempt had been perpetrated successfully.

We have had, in our time, many impostures of the same kind; but it has not happened before that death has ended the fraud. That tragic termination has been confined to another category of fasters than the class to which this poor Welsh girl belonged. The fanatical and the desperate have thus slowly tortured themselves to the bitter end; but it has not been the practice of tricksters to court serious danger. Nor, indeed, has the most rigid asceticism, undertaken with such religious motives as governed the conduct of St. Simeon Stylites, James the Hermit, St. Epiphanius, St. Arsenius, and Kentigern, otherwise St. Mungo, led in most instances to premature death. On the contrary, if chronicles are to be trusted, the longevity of those holy men we have named exceeded that of Cornaro, the Venetian, whose daily diet of half a hard-boiled egg was luxurious compared with theirs. The impostors who have simply traded on popular credulity have generally been found out in time to save them from fatal effects. Ann Moore, the fasting woman of Tutbury, confessed to escape detection, for twenty months, during all which time she pretended to go without food; but she was at last found out by Dr. Henderson, an astute physician, in the early years of the present century. Bernard Kavanagh, who gave out that for two years he had not tasted meat or drink, was watched one day buying ham and beef; and his imposture was by more conclusively proved when, being imprisoned as a rogue and cheat, in the year 1841, he took very kindly to the prison diet, and only complained that there was not enough of it.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH"

OF DECEMBER 18.

THE TURKISH FIRMAN.—The Sultan.

SOLEMN JEST.—Where should Postmen be buried? In a Post-crypt.

ON THE FACE OF IT.

PERTLY TEACHER—"Now, Johnny Wells, can you tell me what is meant by a miracle?"

JOHNNY—"Yes, Teacher. Mother says if you don't marry new parson, 'twull be a murracle!"

WISHING HIM WELL.

WE are told that the employment of O'Donovan Rossa ("M.P.") in the prison at Chatham is to darn his fellow convicts' stockings. Let us hope, before he comes out, that he will have learned to mend his own ways.

NOT WELL UP IN DERIVATIONS.

MRS. MALAPROP is astonished to think that ladies could ever have supposed they would be allowed to be present at the opening of the Council at Rome, she having always been told it was to be an Œcumenical Council.

NO, THANK YOU!

DR. TEMPLE had a nice dinner given him the other evening at Rugby. He might have another either there or elsewhere, if he would accept the pressing but indefinite invitation of Puseyites and Recordites to eat his own words.

PLAIN ENGLISH FROM AN IRISHMAN.

AN Irish friend of ours the other day thundered out a noble answer to a prestiferous Dun. "Ye may call, Sor, for the dirthy bill this day month, and if I see your ugly face before that day, be gorrun I'll have to take the receipt from your executors."

VOMITED FORTH.

BROADHEAD has left Liverpool for the United States in the Etna. Let us be thankful for the eruption that carries off such very foul humours as those bred in the Broad Head of Sheffield Thuggee, and let us hope that this Broadhead has not left even the narrowest tail behind him.

"George, dear, you must have some water in your Claret."

"George (a precocious four-year-old)—I prefer my Claret alone, Mamma!"

"But George, dear, water brings out the flavour of the wine."

"Yes; but I like the flavour *best as*, Mamma!"

"THERE'S MANY A SLIP," &c.

COUNTRY PARSON—"Here's a nice barrel of oysters from your sister, my dear. I think you'd enjoy a few for your supp——"

SPOUSE (reading letter)—"Now I do call that mean; with her income, too! She says, in consequence of the enormous price, she has sent us some fine periwinkles and a paper of pins!"

FRENCH ECHOES.

IN this happy isle (Britain) the address is always called an "Echo" of the speech from the Throne. The word seems hardly applicable in France. Blow, breezes, blow, set the very wild echoes flying. Listen:

Throne—I will give you Mayors from the Municipal Councils.

Echo—No great army—no centralisation—no official interference with electors—no arbitrary arrests—free press—trial by jury—changes in the constitution—something like a revolution.

ŒCUMENICALIA.

A LITTLE dialogue between the Pope and Cardinal Bonnechose as to what is said of the Council in France is reported in the "Times." One of his Holiness's questionswas, "What do they say of our infallibility?" And this was his Eminence's answer, "Since, Holy Father, you have inquired so precisely, it is hoped that it will not be declared a dogma." Many people will think that Cardinal Bonnechose said a good thing.

"General Councils have sometimes been interrupted by plagues." Some apprehension is felt in Rome lest the General Council now sitting should be interrupted by those "plagues," Monsignor Dupanloup, Monsignor Maret, Dr. Döllinger, "Janus," &c.

There has been a case of brigandage "only six miles and half outside the Porta Pia." An opinion is prevalent that the Council might employ its time more unprofitably than in discussing how to put down brigandage in the States of the Church.

One of the subjects likely to be debated in St. Peter's is, "How to deal with priests who wish to marry." Mr. Punch's advice on this point would be very concise, only two words—Let 'em.

"In order to give greater éclat to the Council, the civic authorities have invited the inhabitants to illuminate on Wednesday." What a happy thing it would be if the illumination could be extended to the interior of the Council Chamber! Light is greatly wanted there.

PUNCH'S ALMANACK WITHOUT THE PICTURES.

NURSERY GROUNDS.—The Parks.

A TICKLISH POSITION.—Standing upon trifles.

METEOROLOGICAL.—How to find the direction of the wind. Ask the postman.

AN IDOL OF THE MARKET.—A butcher, asked what oxy-gen is, replied "Beef!"

RAILWAYS ARE Aristocrats. They teach every man to know his own station, and to stop there.

WE have read "Bray a fool in a mortar." Is this what is meant by "Pound foolish?"

GIVE every man his due, and Lis Mountain Dew if he claims it.

NO OFFENCE.—As a rule crime is to be discouraged, but a comic writer should do his utmost to provoke man's laughter.

NIGHT AND DAY.—Our bill-sticker is so devoted to his profession that he always sleeps in a four-poster.

"I'll have your Hat!" as the ambitious Monk said sotto voce to the Cardinal.

A WARNING TO WAGS.—Respect my intellect, and don't tell me that the River Plate flows with gravy.

THE wretch who can stand in a pair of slippers worked for him by his wife, and scold her, is a brute who deserves to have the gout in both feet.

WHY is salmon like a sermon?—Because you are always glad when it's quite done, and you may cut away.

CAUTION FOR COLLEGIANS.—Oxford and Cambridge cultivate athletic sports. May the flower of the Universities not get plucked!

WHILE winding up your watch at night, think of the good acts you have done that day. You will not overwind.

"THE GAMESTER."—What an absorbing passion is gambling! A man told us the other day that he had been tossing in his bed all night.

AGGRAVATING.—To be told, when you are wet through, that it is a beautiful rain and good for the country.

"NOT FOR JOSEPHUS!" as that worthy historian observed playfully, when some funny Jews attempted to cram him with stories for his own work.

SCHOLASTIC.—We know a naughty little boy who, having heard it said that "history repeats itself," pleaded this as an excuse for his declining to attempt the repetition of a page or two of Pinnock.

HORTICULTURAL.—An old song makes mention of a garden of delights, under the name of "Cupid's Garden." In Cupid's Garden, choose single flowers; and beware of widows' weeds.

"THERE are times," said the pensive Alphonso, "at which I am quite incapable of writing poetry." "Ah," said the cynical Bill, "those, then, are the times at which you write verse."

WHAT NEXT?—The ingenuity of our great agricultural implement makers is extraordinary. One of them has lately invented a machine for sowing wild oats, which is reported to have an immense sale.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—If you teach children Natural History in the evening gardens, teach it to them correctly. For example: you should impress on their youthful minds that the bears climbing up for buns in the pit are Polar bears.

BROWN came home with a black eye. To his wife's inquiries he replied, that, having asked himself a question, he received such a saucy answer that he had been obliged to resent it. His wife did not believe him, and got a new dress that week.

THE FIRST OF OCTOBER. A "WARM CORNER" FOR JONES.

JONES—"I say, Brown! Hang it, per know! You nearly shot my head off that time!"

BROWN (who has bagged Jones's bird into the bargain)—"Why didn't you duck, you fool?"

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.—Poor Smith was complaining of the bad sport he had had, owing, as he said, to the wildness of his pointers. "Pointers!" exclaimed a friend, "then, if I were you, I should call them dispointers!"

POPULAR ERROR.—The idea that the ostrich eats iron may have arisen from the fact, that a bird of that kind was once seen to devour a piece of castaway bacon, which, being rusty, was described by a waggish naturalist as pig-iron.

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE, 1869.

HAIRDRESSER.—"Shall I—blow down your neck by machinery, Sir?"

(Startled customer submits, and prefers it to the usual mode of ventilation.)

PROOF POSITIVE.

OLD LADY—"Do they sell good 'sperrits' at this 'ouse, Mister?"

Spectable-looking man (but—)—"Mos' d'schid'ly, look't (hic) me, Mad'm—for shev'n p'nsh a'penny!"

"AULD EDINBRO'!"

SAXON TRAVELLER—"This is too bad, waiter! I told you we wanted to go by the 9·30 train, and here's breakfast not ready!"

CELTIC WAITER—"A weel, Sir, fac' is, the cook tak's a gless!"

ROBINSON says that he cannot express in words the pity he feels for the man who does not drink his best wine, but keeps it for his friends. Robinson forgives a woman for being such a slave to her drawing-room that she is afraid to use it, but a man should not be in awe of his cellar.

THE VENUS OF MILO; OR, GIRLS OF TWO DIFFERENT PERIODS.

CHORUS OF GIRLS OF THE PERIOD—"Look at her big foot! oh, what a waist!—and what a ridiculous little head!—and no chignon! she's no lady! oh, what a fright!"

"Two heads are better than one."—This is absurd, and practically inconvenient. Reduce this proverb to utility. By approximation, thus: What is the next thing to a head? A hat. If then we cannot have heads, let's have the next thing to it, and we obtain the result—"Two hats are better than one."

CULTURE FOR THE MILLION; OR, SOCIETY AS IT MAY BE.

"Did you ring, Duchess?" "Yes, Thomas. Have you such a thing as an English Dictionary?"

"Well, no—I find I don't require one. But—a—what particular word may your Grace happen to want?"

"THE NORMAL DIAPASON!"

FIRST CITIZEN (returning from Dinner-party)—"Hullo, Grounderby, 's that you? Good gracious! Are you mad!"

SECOND CITIZEN (huskily).—"All right, old fellow! 'Fact is, I've got to sing 'Qui Sdegno' at our concert, and you know with the present high pitch, my low D is totally ineffective unless I've a slight cold!!"

OUR HOLIDAYS.

YOUNGEST DAUGHTER (Didn't they have fun in Switzerland this year?)—"Oh! Flory, Emily, 'Ma! Here's one of those dear artists sketching on the 'place.' Let's go and look over him, and see what he's doing?"——But it was only little Tympney making up his accounts, and calculating if he'd enough money to take him back to Bedford Row!

"POSITIVELY."

MAMMA is positive she left her keys on the drawing-room table only ten minutes ago. (They are in her pocket.)

Papa is positive there was at least half a bottle of sherry in the decanter at luncheon. (Two glasses and a half.)

Georgiana is positive Ernest was talking to that odious Kate Haveringham, at Mrs. Thurgarton's party, for full three-quarters of an hour. (Ten minutes.)

Eleanor is positive she has not a single dress fit to wear at Mrs. Dudby Tankerville's lawn party. (Four, at least.)

And Elizabeth (nursery-maid) is positive she did not stop talking to her "Cousin" more than ten minutes when she was out with Master Arthur in the Park. (Three-quarters of an hour.)

BANKS.

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No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case no interest will be allowed.

On FIXED Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Remittances granted for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1870.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital $35,00,00
Reserve Fund $7,00,000

LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.—Chairman
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustan & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
W. Lemann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
James Whittall, Esq., Messrs. Jardine Matheson, Gibb, Livingstone & Co.
E. R. Bellilios, Esq., Merchant.
George I. Helland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd & Co.
A. Jossel, Esq., Messrs. Siemsen & Co.
R. Rowett, Esq., Messrs. Holiday, Wise & Co.

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

CHIEF MANAGER—Victor Kresser, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Shanghai.	Foochow.	Calcutta.
Hankow.	Yokohama.	Bombay.

London.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafs payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

INTEREST

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months	6	per cent per annum.
6 "	5	do. do.
3 "	3	do. do.

In the meantime the Bank does not open Current Accounts.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent. R. STEVENSON,

Bombay, 27th September, 1869. Agent in Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and Europe Engaged, and Baggage Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES REALIZED.

CIRCULAR NOTES and SOVEREIGNS SUPPLIED.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the exchange of the day.

Bills drawn on Messrs. COUTTS & Co., London, for sums of £100 and upwards at three days to six months after sight.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras on demand, and Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Payment received at par.

CORRESPONDENTS—
GRINDLAY & Co., LONDON.
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 24 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. (Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN), 3, NESBIT LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
1 ordnance Crane.
Crab Winches, Bench Vice, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. The greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Nettings Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

Just Landed ex Rajpoot.

A first-rate English-built light buggy with shifting body, by Bennett and Bestwood, Ipswich, England.
A handsome dog cart with ditto by ditto
A very handsome shigram with double Venetians painted dark blue and lining with silk, by Davis of London.
A ditto mail phaeton by Kiuross.

Also,

A serviceable bay English horse, goes in double and single.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built four-seated brougham with surrounding double Venetians, lamps and shaft by Holmes of Derby.
A second-hand English-built light four-seated open carriage with moveable glass shutters.
A second-hand hansom cab.

Also,

A nearly new hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Grant and Son.

Just landed ex Malabar.

A Mahogany square Piano, by Broadwood & Sons.
To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Malvern dog-cart.
A hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Hinkson.
A light carriage, with pole and bar and a spare set, to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.
A first-class Clarence, by Neas, Liverpool.

The properties of Gentlemen.

3 second-hand Dog-carts.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Also,

A new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.
An English-built park phaeton with moveable driving box.

Just Landed.

A first-rate new Mail phaeton, painted and lined green, head with roll back, with lamps, pole, and chain, by Hooper and Co., London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped four seated small open carriage with moveable glass-shutters.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage, on C. springs, by Windover.

Just landed ex Star of the South.

1 first-rate new English-built Malvern dog-cart lining with woollen cloth, painted dark blue, Collins patent axles, leather dash and side wings.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.
Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

One second-hand cab buggy, on C. springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.
Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 10th January 1870.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—This incomparable medicine is now acknowledged to be the most wonderful remedy in the world. It acts directly on the whole system, arousing the springs of life, purifying the blood, eradicating liver complaints, indigestion, loss of appetite, pain in the side, and general debility. It is also a remedy on which the sufferings may place the greatest dependence and obtain perfect restoration to health. The hypochondriac, dyspeptic, and nervous sufferers should resort to these invigorating Pills, which are capable of conveying their despondency and gloom into sunshine, and bringing back those naturally happy thoughts engendered by a good digestion. One trial is all that is necessary to prove their never-failing efficacy.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, all those PREMISES, standing on Freehold Land, of 989 square yards, known as APOLLO HOUSE, situate at the corner of Apollo and Marine Streets. For particulars apply to

G. F. REMINGTON,
Solicitor, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and H